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SOARD RADAR - AN/APQ-93
Engineering Review Meeting
of
3 and 4 January 1963

Charts and Notes Used For Presentation

by

Westinghouse Electric Corporation

Air Arm Division

Baltimore 3, Maryland

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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AGENDA

Engineering Review Meeting

3 and 4 January 1963

I. Design Evaluation

Mooney

1. System Performance
 - a. Stability
 - b. Resolution - Az. and Range
 - c. Transfer Characteristics
 - d. S/N
2. Analytical Tasks
3. System S/N
 - a. Predicted S/N
 - b. Possible Improvements
4. System Resolution

II. Motion Compensation

Raven - Wheeler

1. Motion Compensation System
 - a. Deliverable System
 - b. F-101 Installation
2. Analysis of Operation in F-101 Without Motion Compensation
3. Predicted Operation in F-101
4. Predicted Future Operation

III. Antenna Development

Wheeler

1. Results to Date
2. Predicted Performance
3. Possible Improvements

IV. System Units

Dempsey

1. Resonant Ring Improvement
2. New Transmitter - Crossed Field Amplifier
 - a. Performance
 - b. Schedule

V. Flight Test Program

Stinson

1. Comparison of Flights - S-11 and S-33
2. Flight Test Schedule
3. Detail Flight Plans - Flights S-34, S-35, S-36

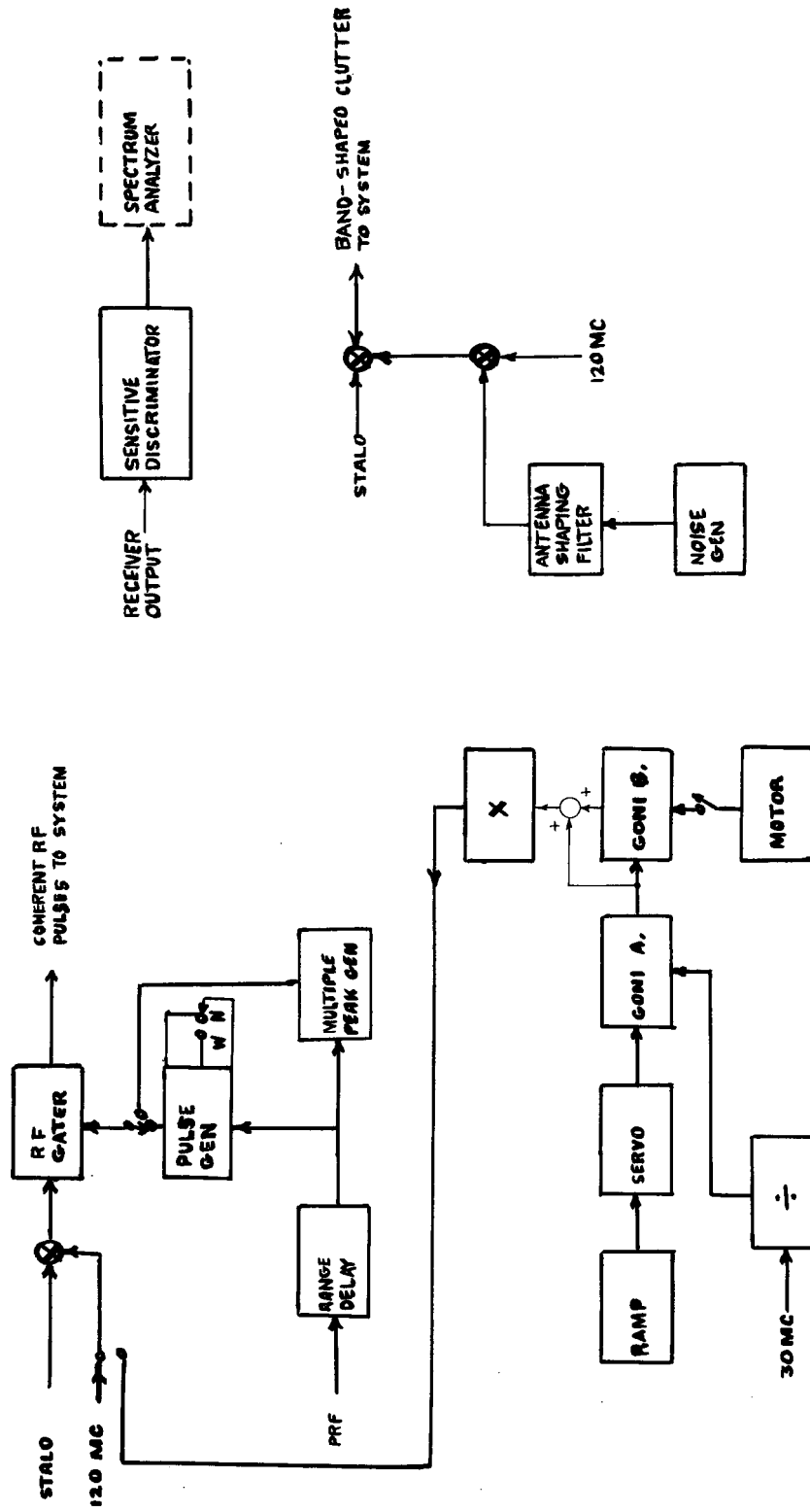
VI. Environmental Test Program

Stinson

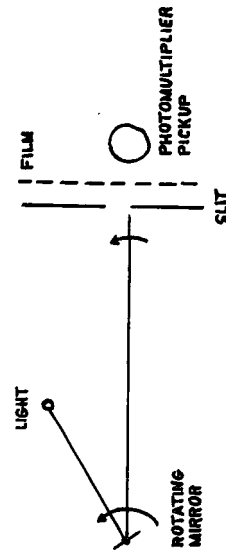
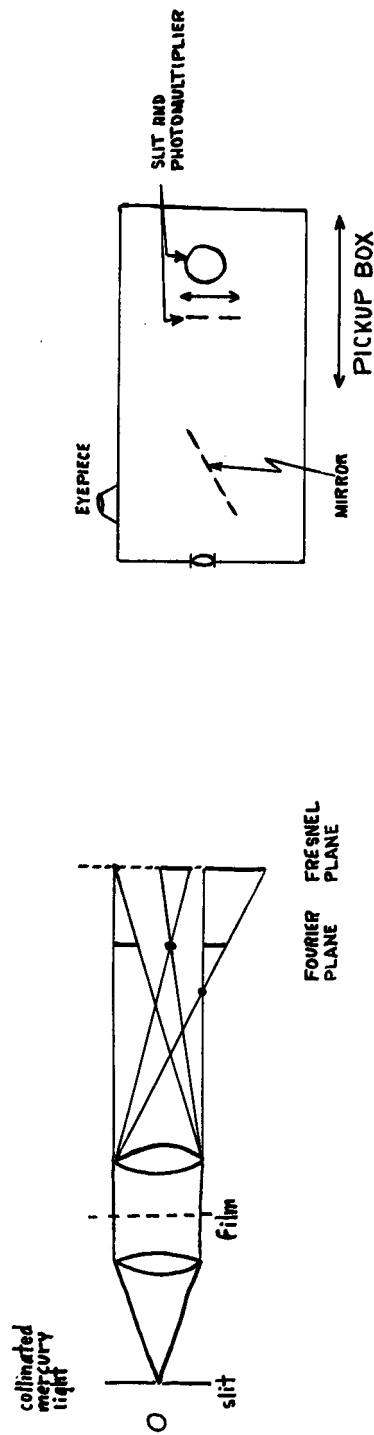
1. Test Schedule
2. Test Procedures

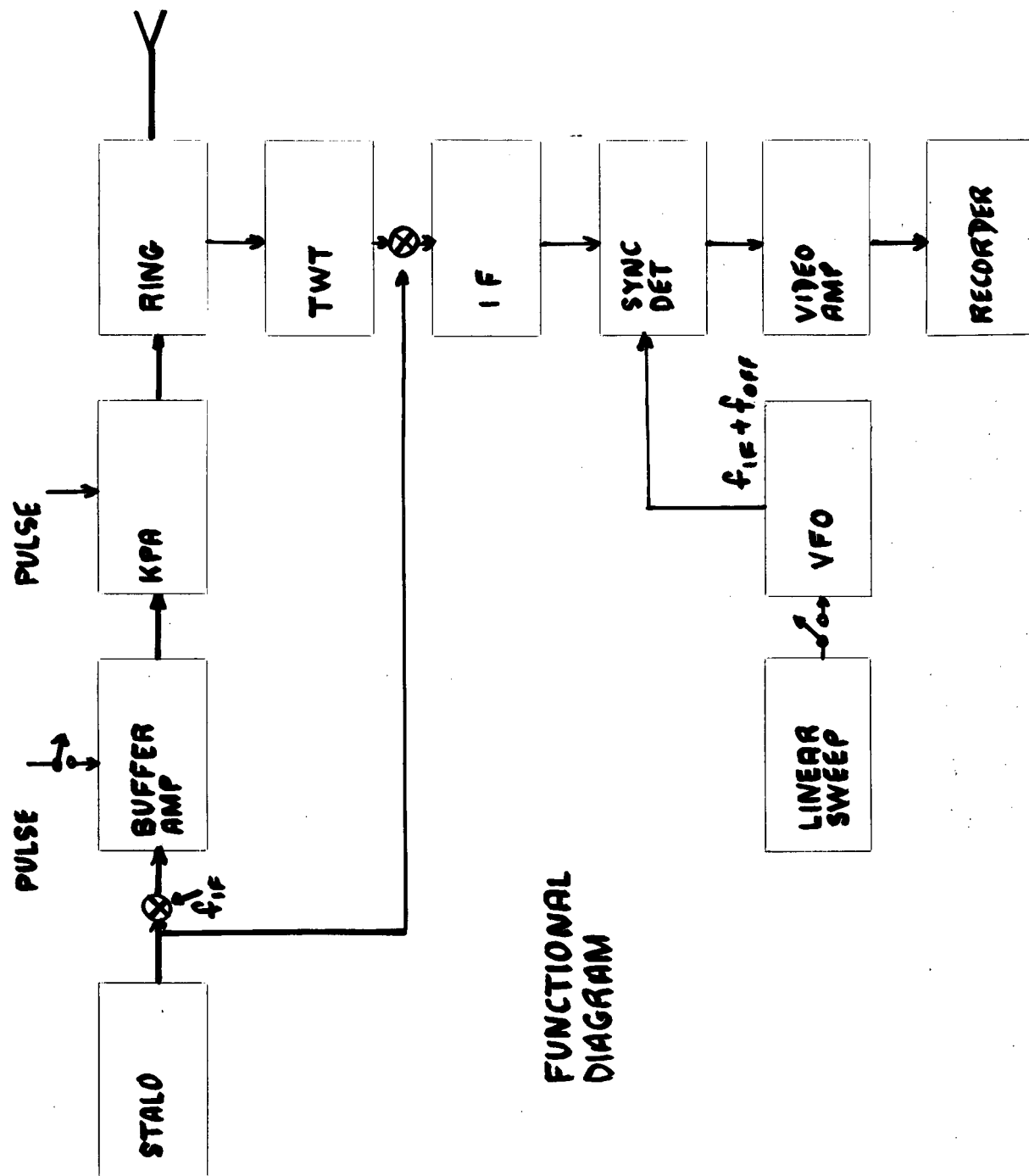
I. DESIGN EVALUATION

TEST SET



FILM EVALUATORS





DESIGN EVALUATION RESULTS

- I. PHASE STABILITY
 - a. RECEIVER AND REFERENCES WITH DISCRIMINATOR AND SPECTRUM ANALYZER
 - b. STALO WITH STALO TESTER
 - c. RECORDER AND RECEIVER WITH SINE WAVE AND FM PATTERNS
 - d. TEST SET WITH PHASE DETECTOR
 - e. KPA WITH PHASE DETECTOR
 - f. RING WITH PHASE DETECTOR
 - g. STALO WITH CORNER REFLECTOR AND PHASE DETECTOR
 - h. WHOLE SYSTEM (EXCEPT TRANSMITTER) AND TEST SET FM PATTERNS
 - i. WHOLE SYSTEM INCLUDING TRANSMITTER WITH CORNER REFLECTOR FM PATTERNS
 - j. CORRELATION OF DIFFERENT PARTS OF FM
 - k. PULSE JITTER WITH JITTER TESTER
- II. AZIMUTH RESOLUTION
 - a. CORRELATOR WITH 2 SINE WAVE AND FM PATTERNS
 - b. SINE WAVES THROUGH WHOLE SYSTEM, RECORDED, CORRELATED
 - c. FM PATTERN THROUGH WHOLE RECEIVER; CORRELATED; RESOLUTION
 - d. FM PATTERN, WHOLE SYSTEM FROM CORNER REFLECTOR
 - e. IMPROVEMENTS TO CORRELATOR
 - f. IMPROVEMENTS TO RECORDER
 - g. RECEIVER LOW FREQUENCY CUT-OFF

III. RANGE RESOLUTION

- a. RECEIVER WIDTH AND SHAPE WITH TEST SET
- b. RESPONSE SHAPING WITH RC AND RECORDER
- c. MULTIPLE PULSES WITH RECEIVER, RECORDER
- d. RECEIVER LOW-FREQUENCY CUT-OFF

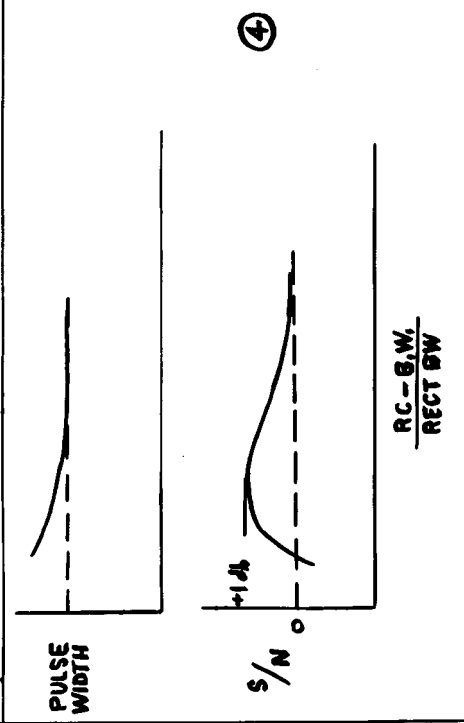
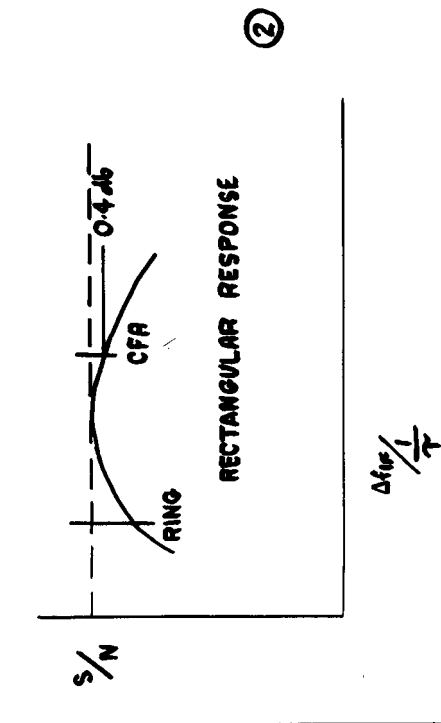
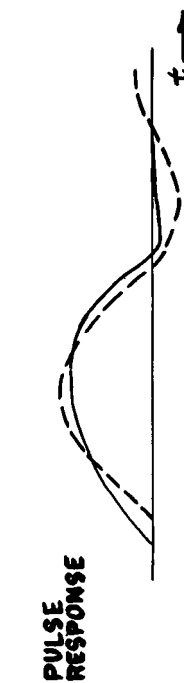
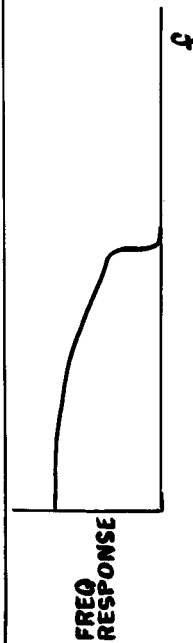
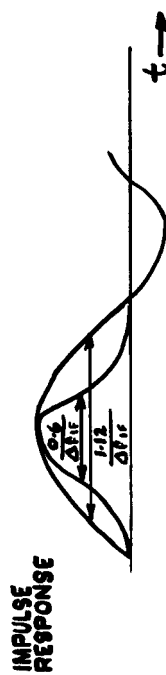
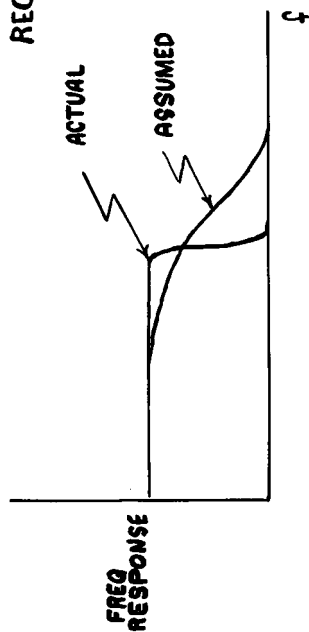
IV. TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

- a. $\sqrt{\text{TRANSMISSION}}$ VS. GRID VOLTAGE
- b. SINE WAVE RECORDING HARMONICS VS. GRID BIAS
- c. RECORDER-CORRELATOR DYNAMIC RANGE
- d. FM PATTERNS FOR IF AND VIDEO LIMITING

V. SIGNAL/NOISE

- a. NOISE RECORDINGS
- b. SINE AND FM PATTERNS WITH NOISE

RECEIVER RESPONSE



SECRETReceiver Response

Original analysis assumed:

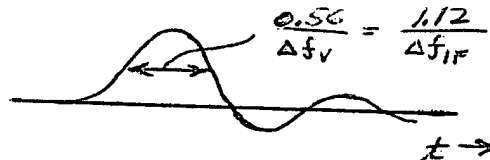
- a. Gaussian shaped frequency response of receiver.
- b. Gaussian shaped transmitter pulse.

Impulse response of Gaussian receiver has pulse width at the -6 db points of $\frac{0.31}{f_{\text{video}} (3 \text{ db})}$ or $\frac{0.62}{f_{\text{IF}} (3 \text{ db})}$, and is gaussian:



For actual system, both assumptions a and b turned out to be poor choices. The pulse is much more nearly rectangular, and the receiver response is much more nearly rectangular also.

Receiver as mechanized has response determined almost entirely by IF, and is 7 cascaded 2-pole maximally flat networks, with overall -3 db bandwidth of 60 mc centered at 120 mc. Response for 8 -two pole networks evaluated on computer:



Response is nearly twice as wide as for gaussian receiver, and has overshoot. This result is almost exactly the same as for a rectangular IF frequency response, which should be no great surprise, since receiver has $-6 \times 14 = -84 \text{ db/octave}$ cutoff. Receiver response is then 20 nanoseconds for an impulse, compared to 10 nanosec transmitter. Seems clear that:

- a. receiver should be widened if plan to use 10 nsec.
- b. response should be shaped to reduce ringing.

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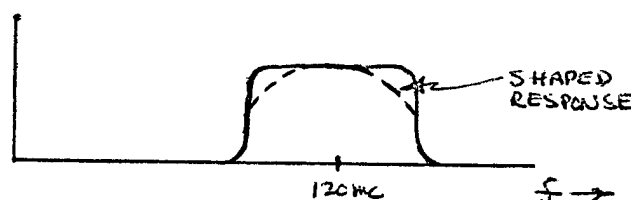
Enclosed photographs show measured response for both 10 and 30 nanosecond pulses, at the IF and the video amp outputs. Also shown is comparison between:

- a. measured output for 10 nanosec pulse.
- b. measured output for 30 nanosec pulse.
- c. theoretical output for 8 two pole networks for impulse.
- d. theoretical output for rectangular filter for impulse.

Good agreement is seen.

Since plan to go to 30 nanosecond pulse for cross-field amplifier, receiver bandwidth should be at least adequate as is. Figure shows effect of receiver bandwidth on S/N, for a rectangular filter and rectangular pulse, both of which are good approximations to existing case. Points on curve indicate "ring" (10 nanosec pulse) and "CFA" (30 nanosec). The present receiver is very near optimum for S/N for a 30 nanosec pulse (0.4 db loss). Next figure shows effect of bandwidth on resolution, by comparing receiver output pulse width to input pulsewidth. Could tolerate narrower receiver for 30 nanosec pulse without much resolution loss.

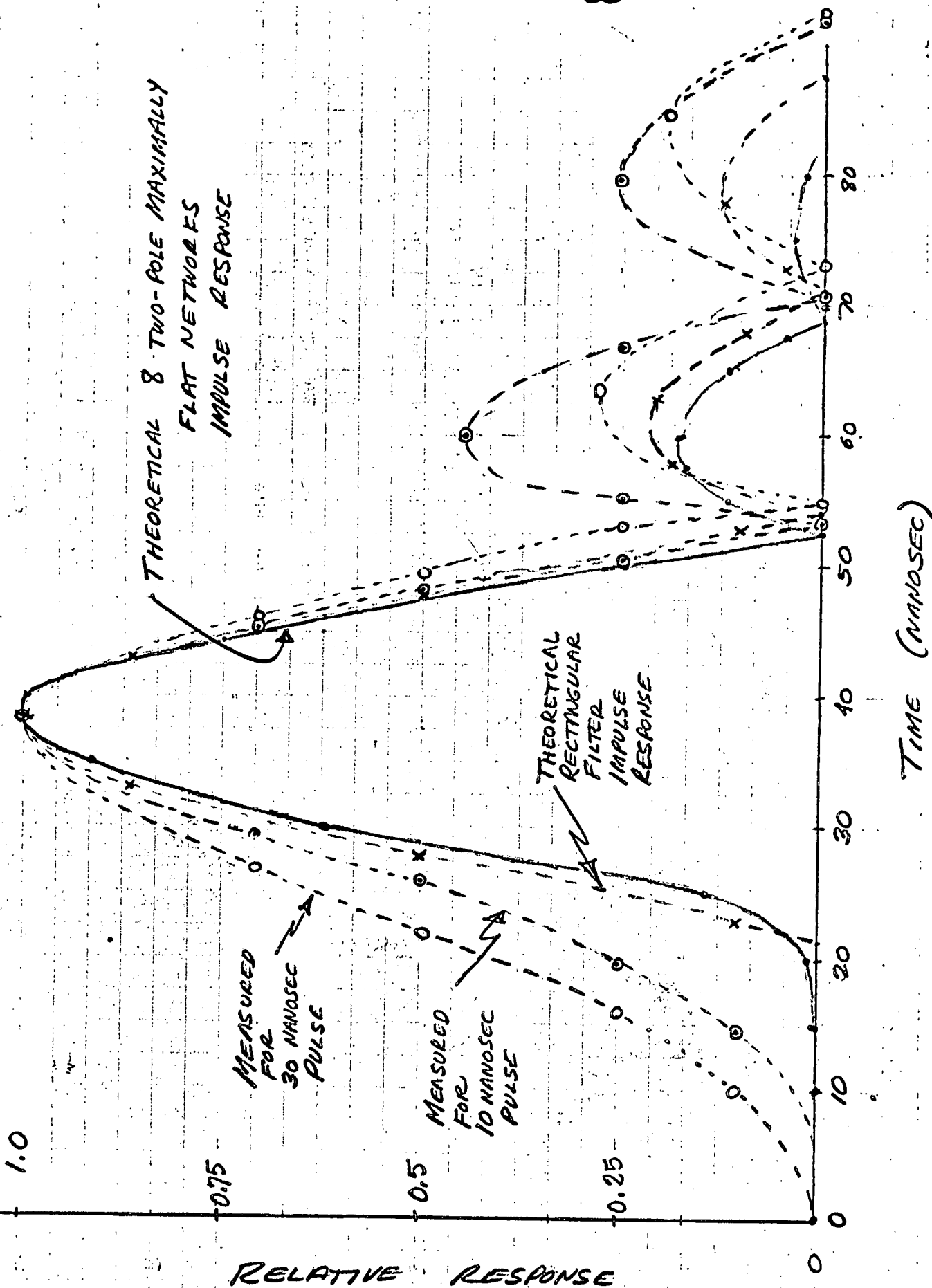
One way to narrow receiver is by shaping it with a single L-C (or RC at video) filter to round-off response and thereby reduce ringing.



Photographs show effect of adding RC filter to video amp output having 20 mc, 12 mc, and 5 mc 3 db bandwidth. Very little is lost in resolution or amplitude, but side lobes are virtually eliminated for the 12 mc filter. Of course since noise is reduced by the filter also, the S/N should actually be improved slightly.

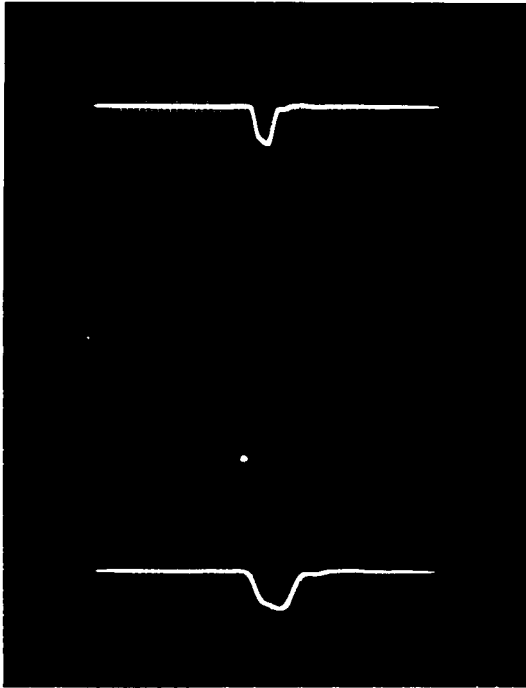
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COMPARISON OF MEASURED AND CALCULATED RESPONSE

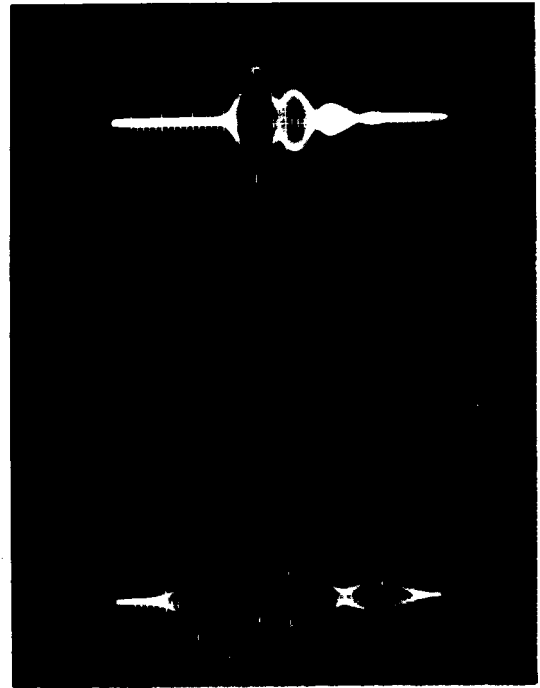


Receiver Response for 10 Nanosecond Pulse

Detected RF Input Pulse



IF Amplifier Output Pulse
(Bipolar)

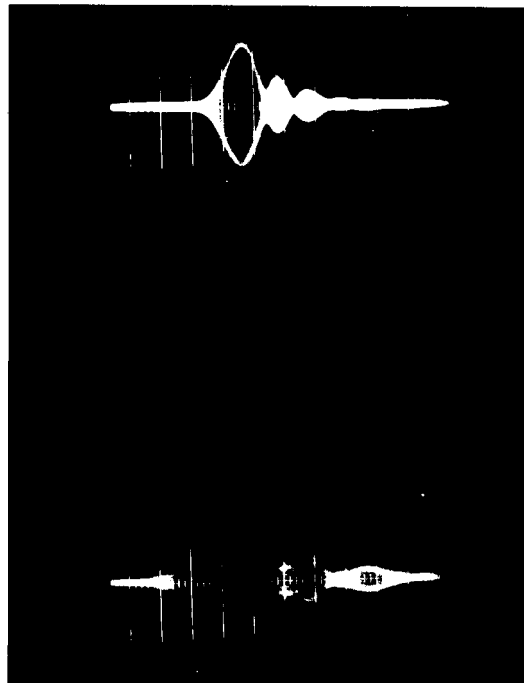


Video Amp Output Pulse
(Bipolar)

All pictures:

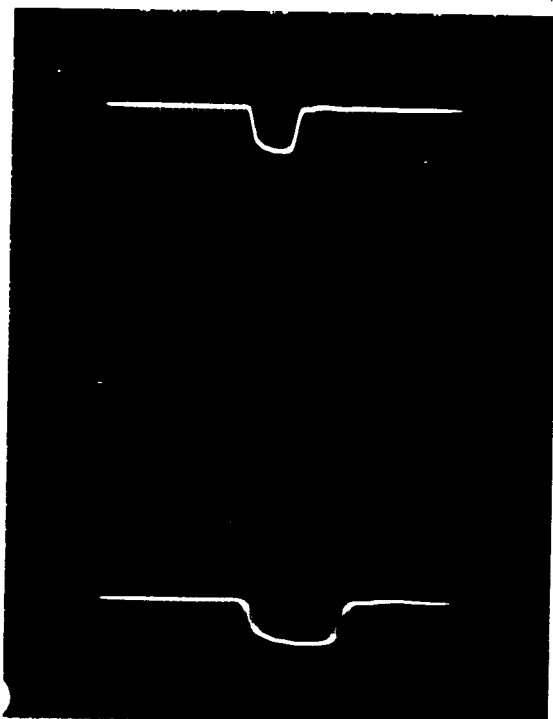
upper half at 20 nanosec/cm

lower half at 10 nanosec/cm

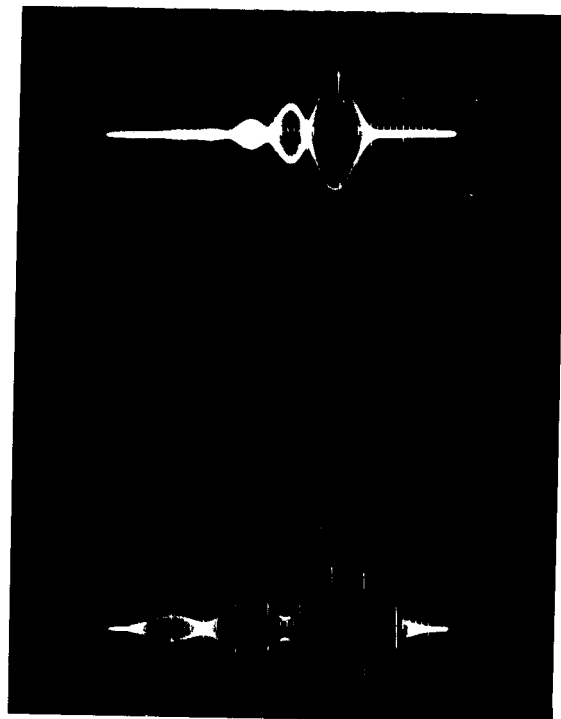


Receiver Response for 30 Nanosecond Pulse

Detected RF Input Pulse



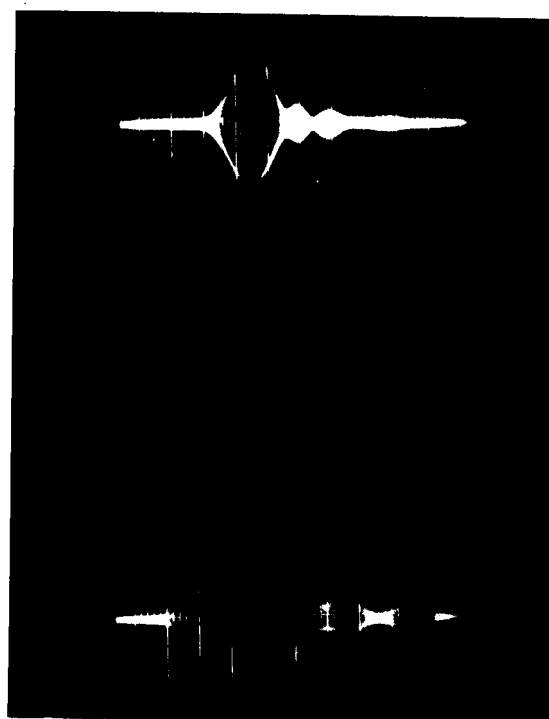
IF Amplifier Output Pulse
(Bipolar)



All pictures:

upper half at 20 nanosec/cm

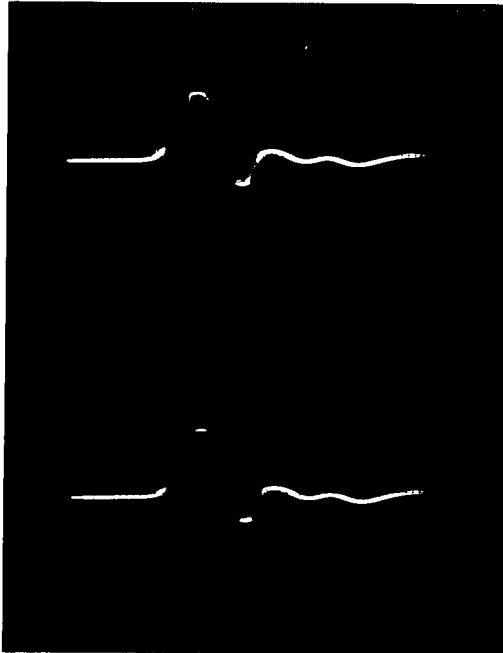
lower half at 10 nanosec/cm



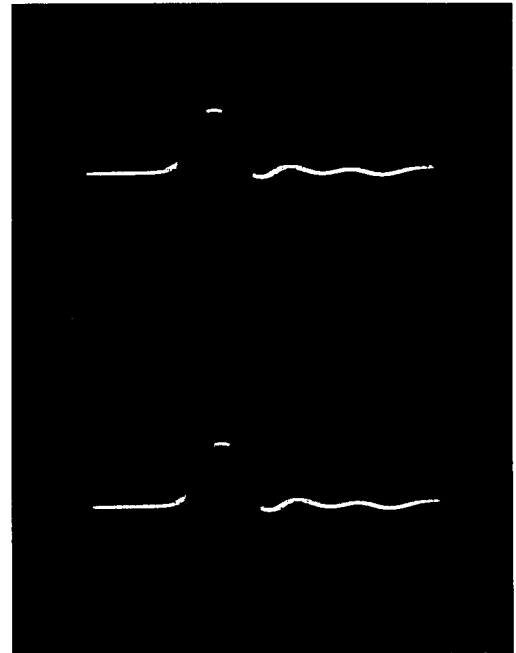
Video Amp Output P:
(Bipolar)

EFFECT OF RESPONSE SHAPING
(all photos: 20 nanosec/cm)

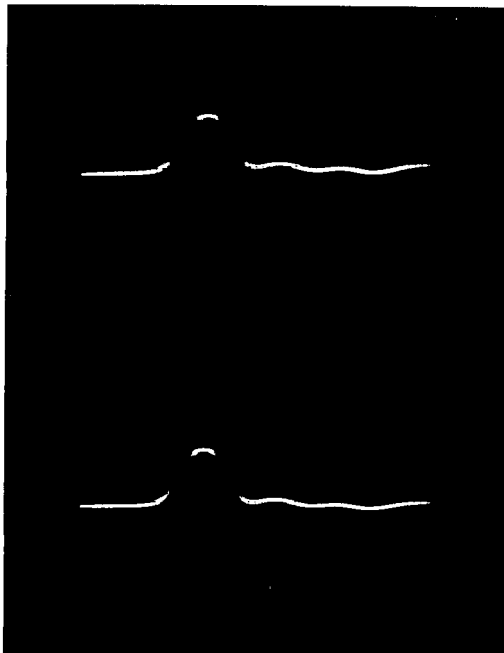
No Shaping .



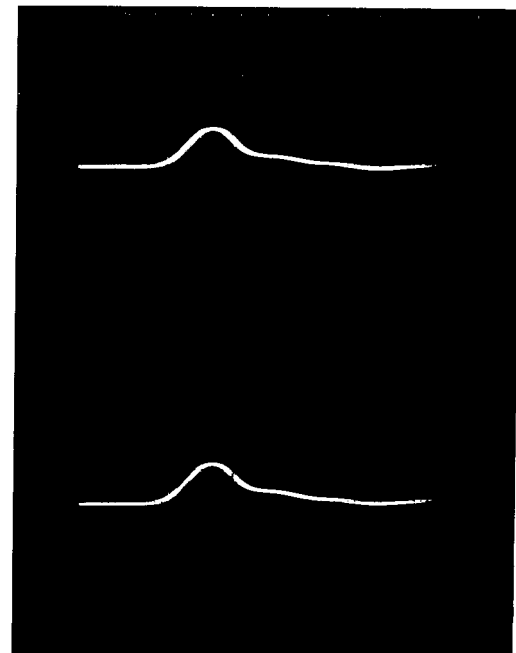
20 mc Filter



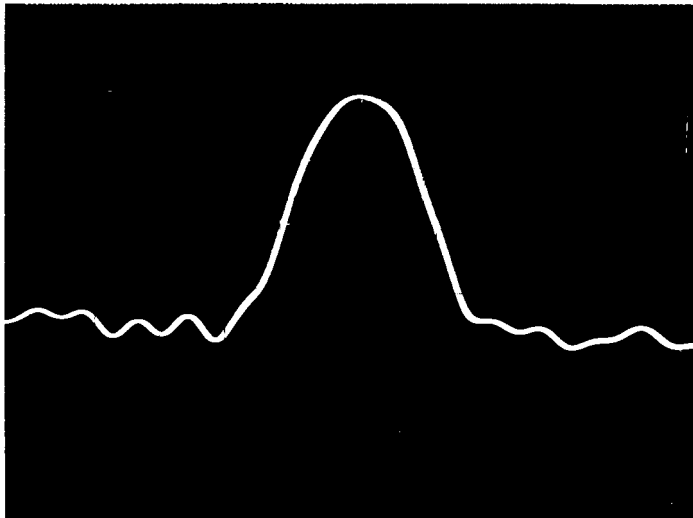
12 mc Filter



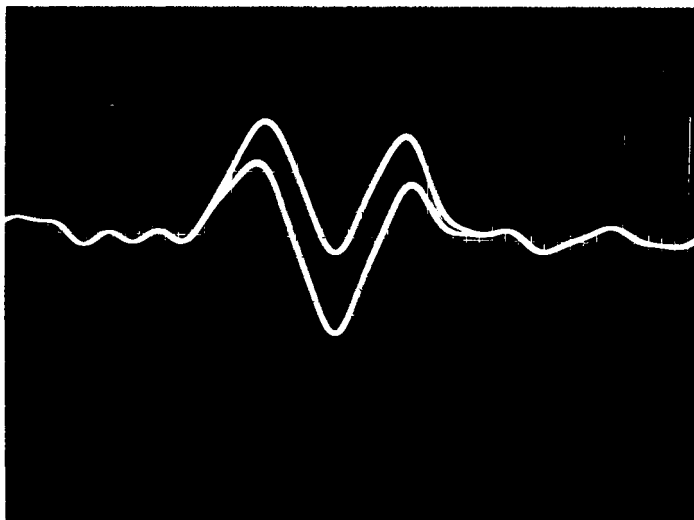
5 mc Filter



CROSS-FIELD AMPLIFIER WAVEFORMS



AMPLITUDE DETECTED R-F PULSE



PHASE DETECTED R-F PULSE
(REFERENCE PHASE-SHIFTED BY
20° TO SHOW PHASE JITTER
SENSITIVITY OF 15°/CM)

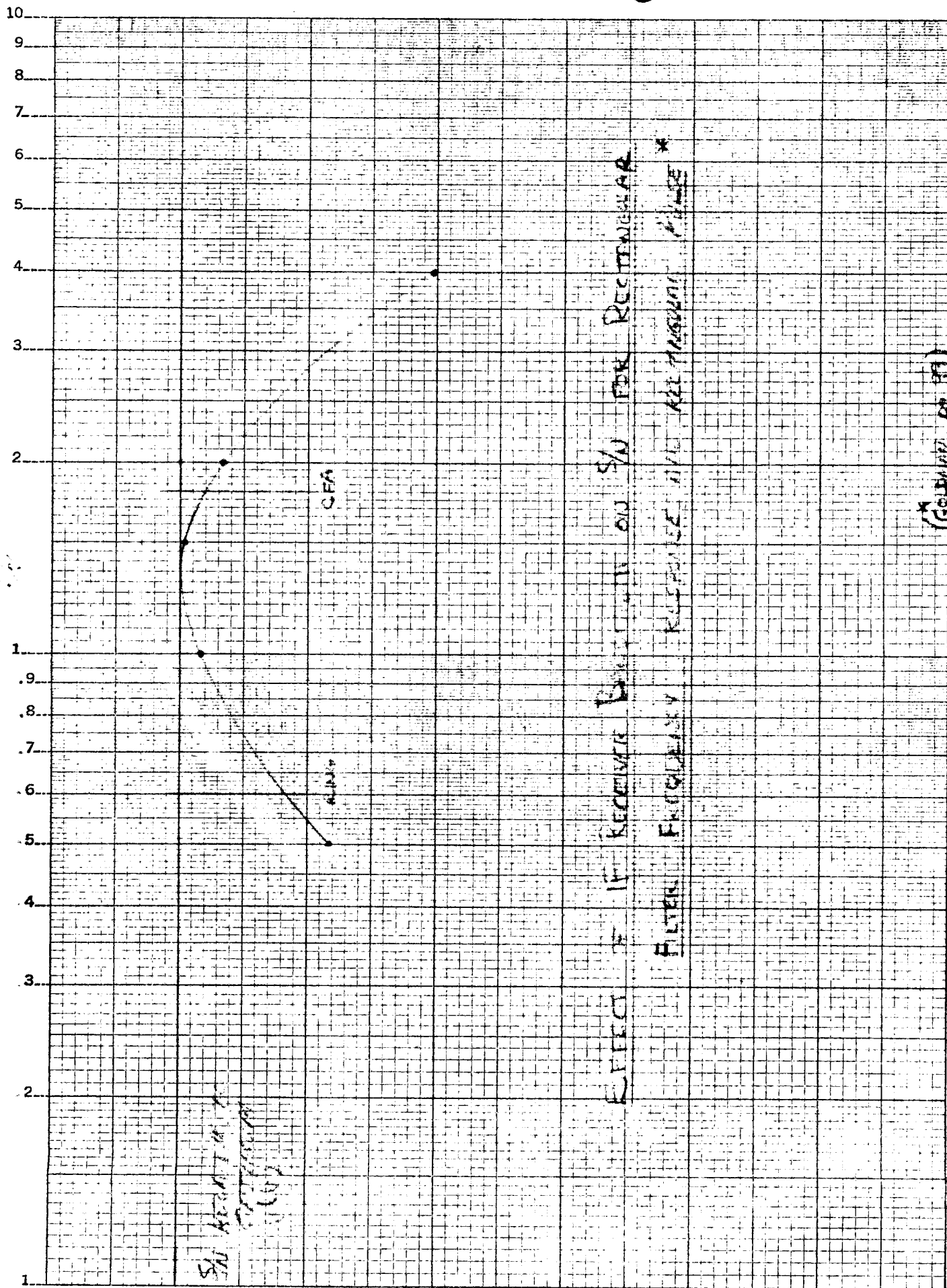
(BOTH PICTURES ARE 1 SECOND EXPOSURE, COMPARABLE TO RADAR DWELL TIME)

CROSS-FIELD AMPLIFIER STATUS

MEASURED RESULTS:

PEAK POWER:	600 KW
PULSE WIDTH (-3 db)	40 NANOSEC
PULSE-TO-PULSE PHASE DEVIATION:	1.5° PK-PK
INTRAPULSE PHASE VARIATION:	+30°
GAIN (OVERDRIVEN CONDITION):	-16 db

K&E SEMI-LOGARITHMIC 359-61
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.
2 CYCLES X 70 DIVISIONS

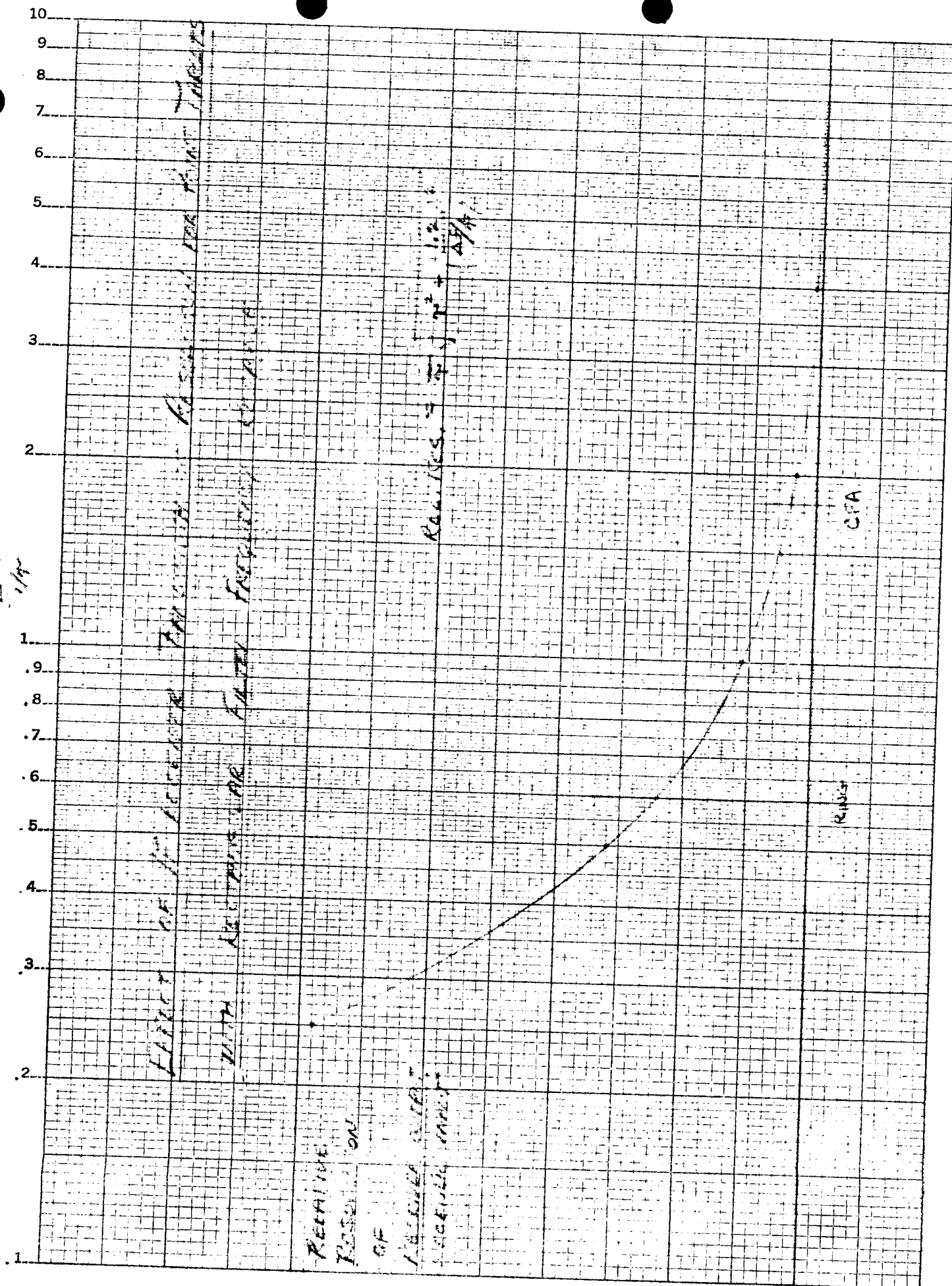


EFFECT OF IF REACTION ON SN FOR RECTANGULAR
FILTER FREQUENCY RESPONSE AND ALL ASSUMING PAGE *

(CONTINUED ON P. 11)

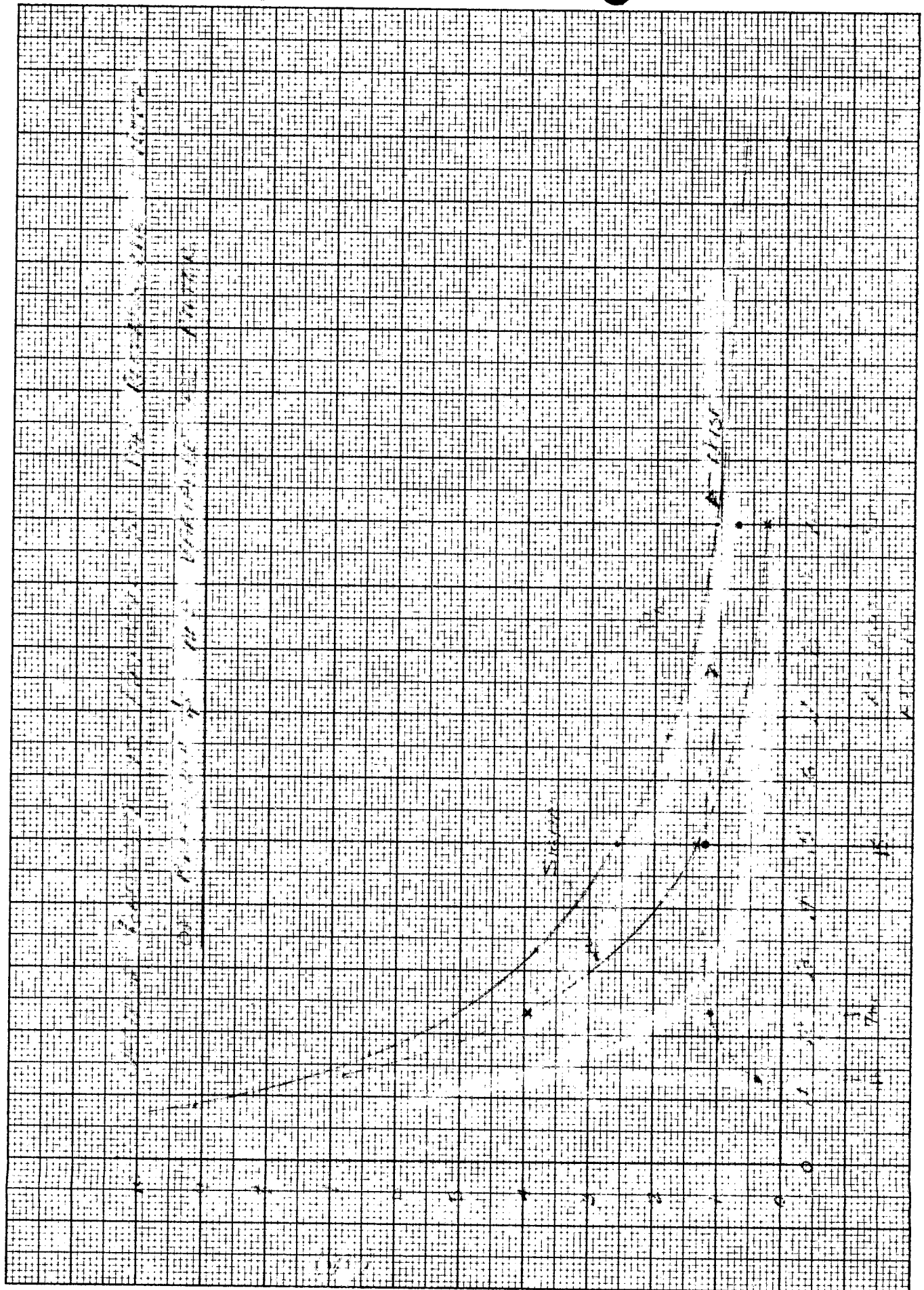
DATE 12/14/62

K&E SEMI-LOGARITHMIC 359-61
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.
2 CYCLES X 70 DIVISIONS

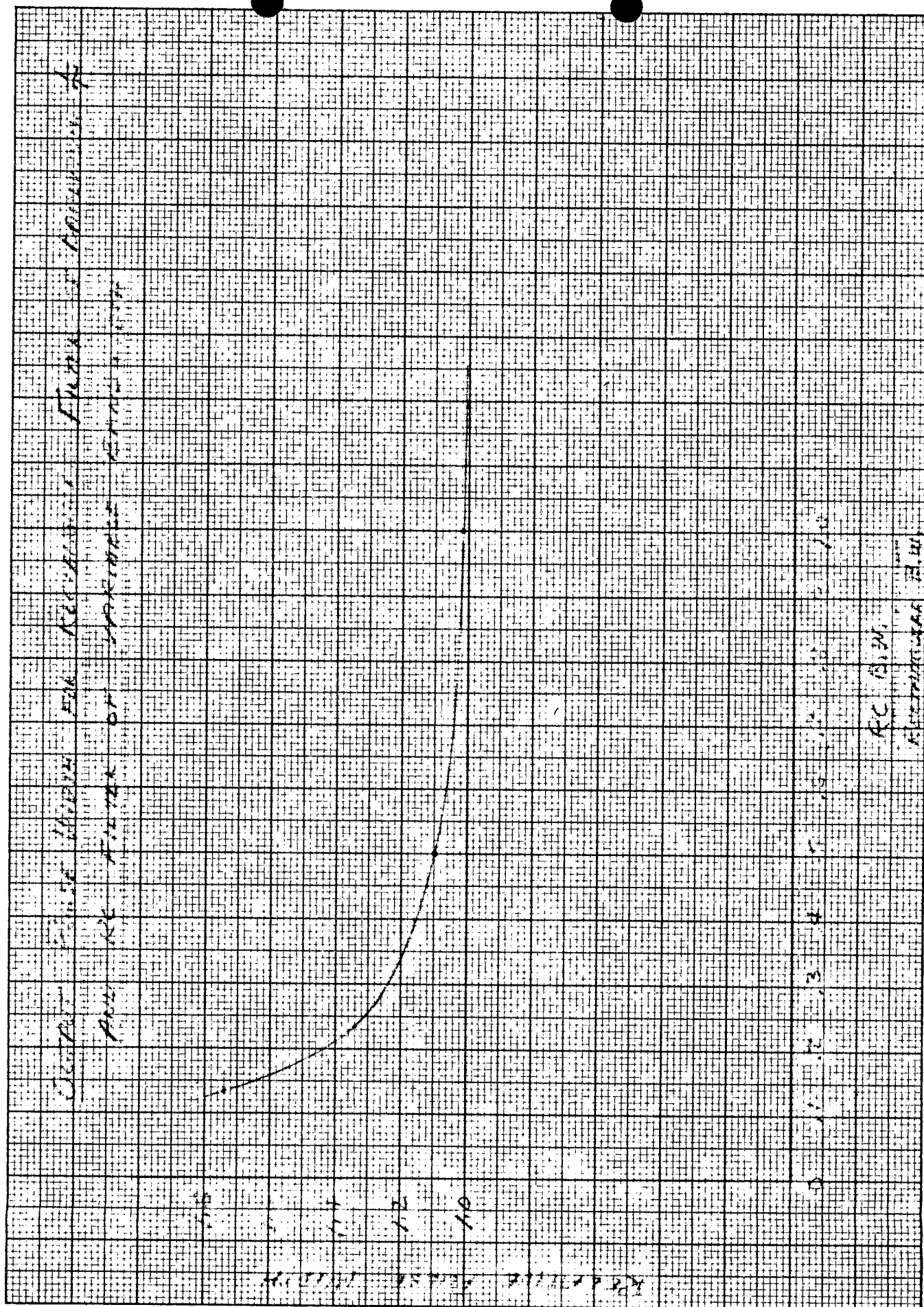


27
22

10 X 10 TO THE 1/2 INCH 359-11
NEUPPEL & ESSER CO. NEW YORK

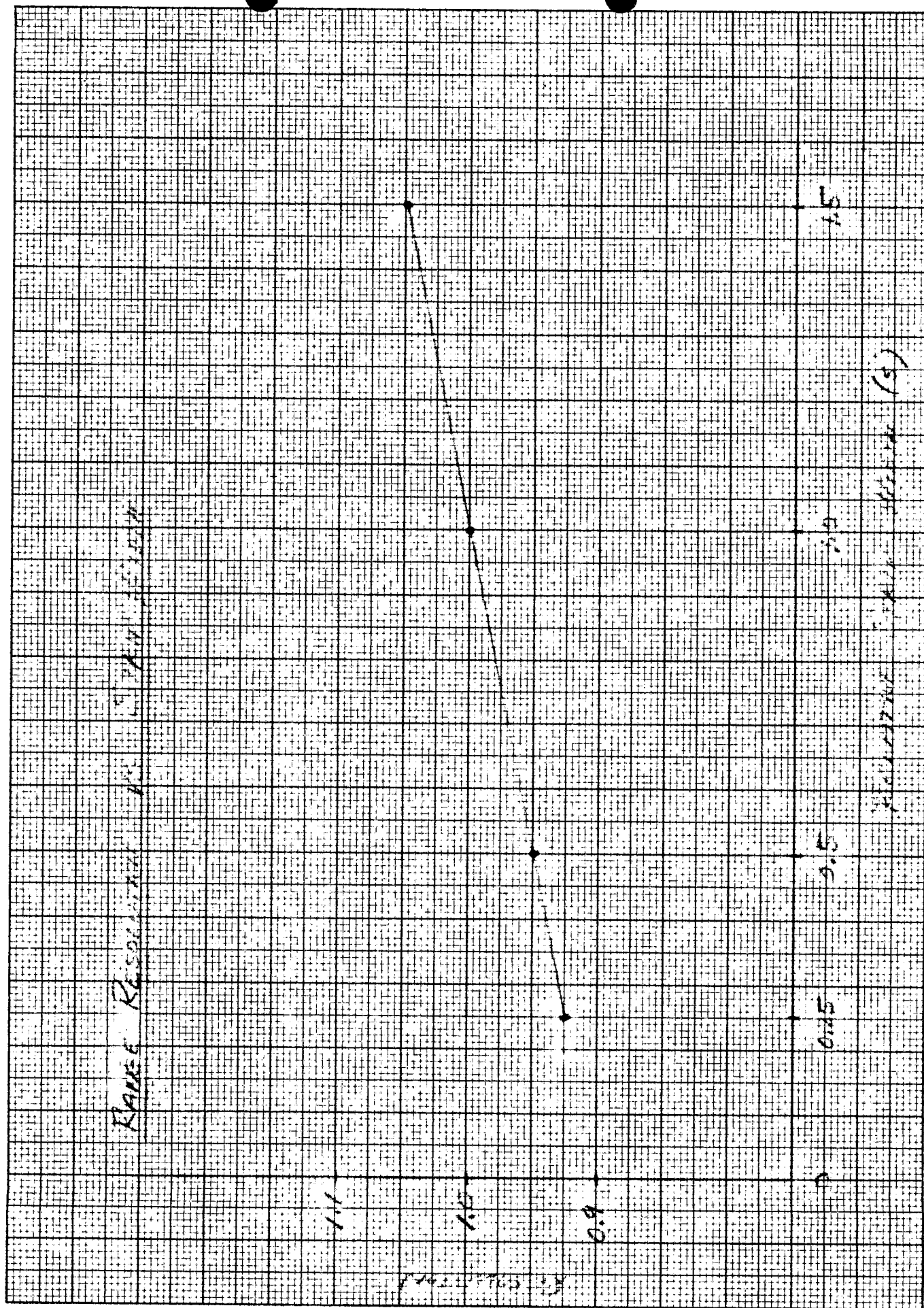


K&E 10 X 10 TO THE 1/2 INCH 359-11
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.

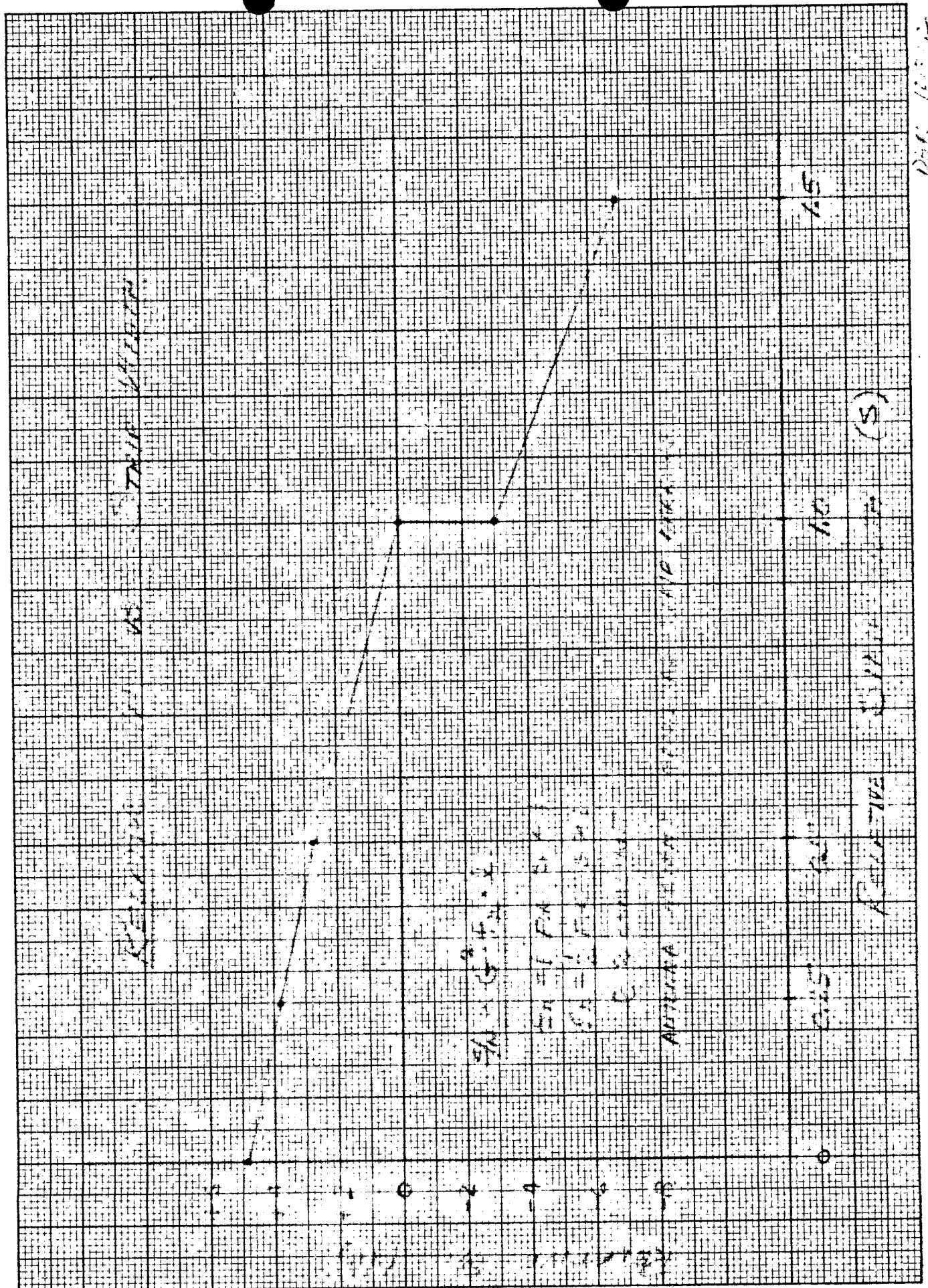


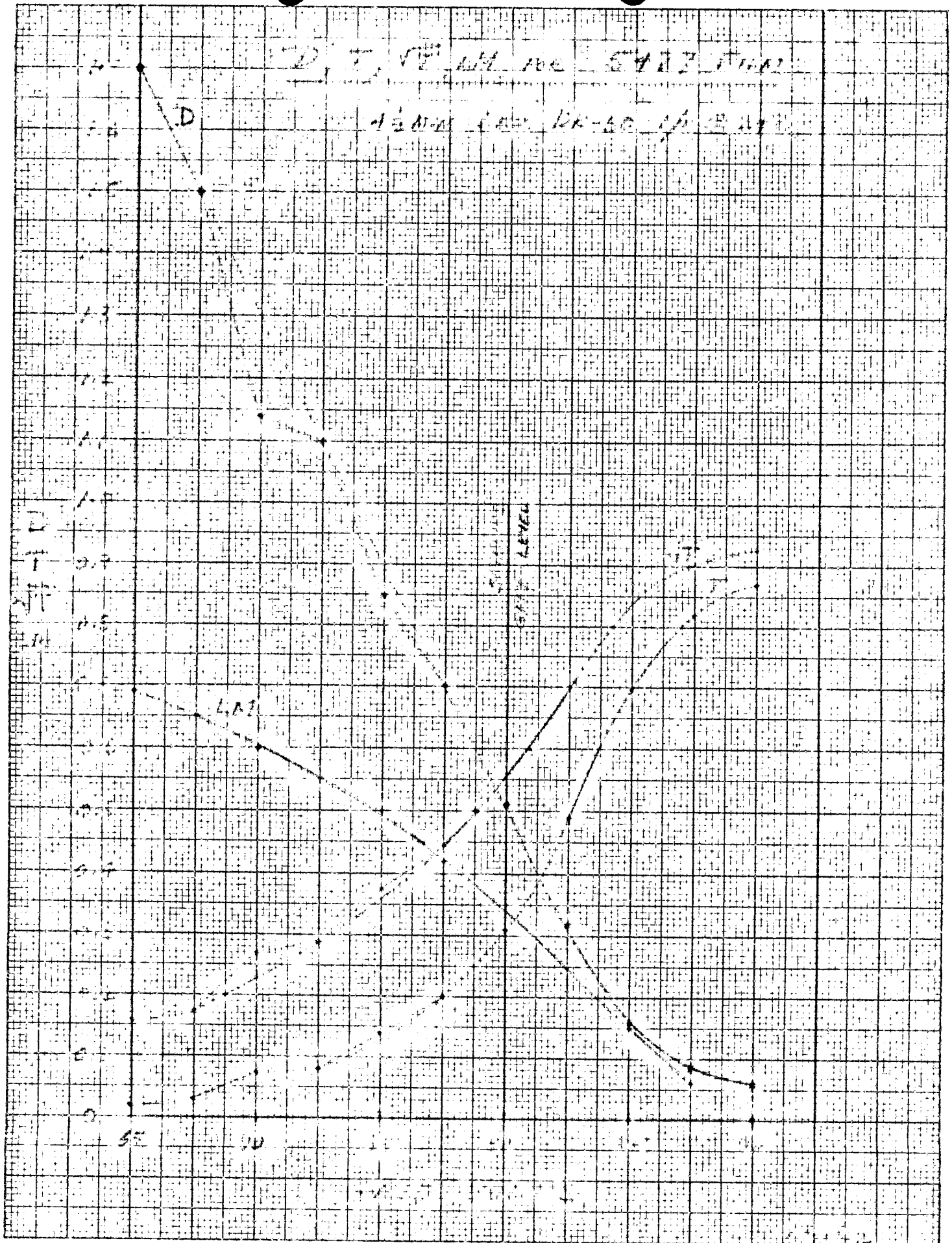
29

10 X 10 TO THE 1/2 INCH 359-11
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.



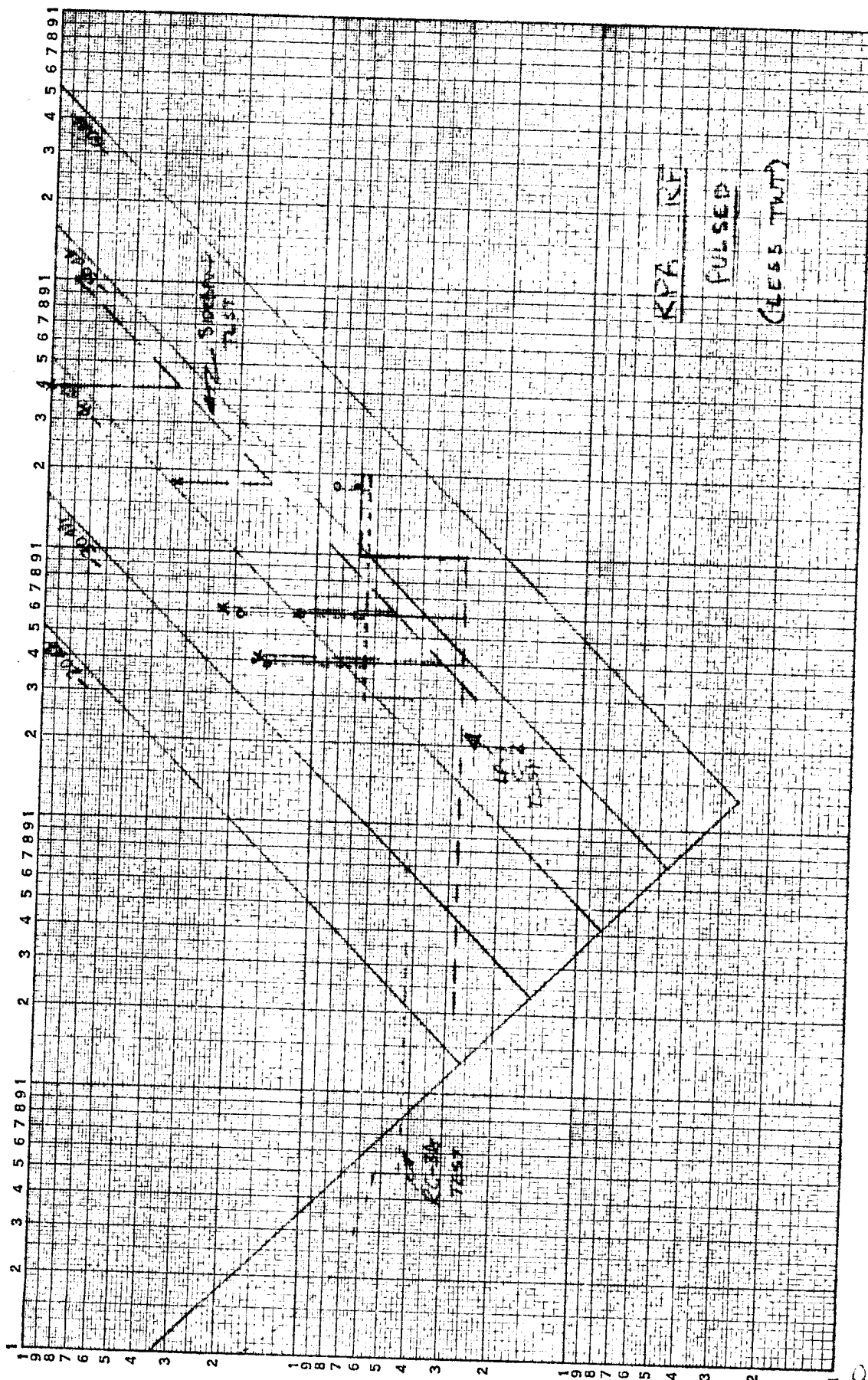
K&E 10 X 10 TO THE 1/2 INCH 359-11
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.





K&E 10 X 10 TO THE 1/2 INCH 359-12
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.

K&S LOGARITHMIC 359-125G
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.
3 X 5 CYCLES



100

20

Peak
Deflection

DESIGN EVALUATION ANALYTICAL TASKS

I. RESOLUTION

- a. OPTIMIZATION OF RECEIVER BANDWIDTH AND SHAPE
- b. RESOLUTION BUDGET
- c. WAYS OF IMPROVING RESOLUTION FACTORS
- d. DECIDE ON RESOLUTION DEFINITION
- e. EFFECTS OF AGC, NON-LINEARITY, LIMITING ON RESOLUTION

II. TRANSFER CHARACTERISTIC

- a. EFFECTS OF NON-LINEARITY ON CORRELATION
- b. ADVANTAGES OF IF VS. VIDEO LIMITING
- c. THEORETICAL $\sqrt{\text{TRANSMISSION}}$ VS. VOLTAGE; WAYS TO LINEARIZE
- d. OPTIMUM GRAY LEVEL
- e. EFFECTS OF HARMONICS AND SINE WAVES ON CORRELATION
- f. TOLERABLE RANDOM GRAY LEVEL CHANGES
- g. RECORDER EQUIVALENT CIRCUITS
- h. SELECTION OF LIMIT LEVEL

III S/N

- a. STATISTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF NOISE AT OUTPUT
- b. ATTAINABLE COHERENT INTEGRATION
- c. ESTIMATE S/N REQUIRED FOR DETECTION
- d. AVAILABLE S/N FOR DOPPLER TRACKER
- e. S/N BUDGET; WAYS OF IMPROVING FACTORS

IV. SYSTEM

- a. LIMITS ON INTRAPULSE AND INTERPULSE PHASE MODULATION
- b. SELECTION OF OFFSET FREQUENCY
- c. ALTITUDE-LINE CLUTTER
- d. SIGNAL/CLUTTER FOR AREA AND POINT TARGETS
- e. SINGLE-SIDEBAND IF RECEIVER
- f. EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT OF RADAR-RECORDER-CORRELATOR

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S/N ESTIMATE

$$P_t = 1.5 \text{ MW}$$

$$G = 31.5 \text{ DB}$$

$$\beta_A = 0.75^\circ$$

$$\frac{G_T}{2} = 15$$

$$NF = 8 \text{ DB}$$

$$\text{LOSSES } (\xi) = 9.6 \text{ DB}$$

SHORT PULSE

RADOME

STRUTS

WAVEGUIDE

DUPLEXER

FOLDING

WEIGHTING

$$r = -21 \text{ DB}$$

$$\Delta f_{\text{eff}} = 45 \text{ MC.}$$

0.2 DB	} 2 WAY
2.0 DB	
1.5 DB	
0.5 DB	
1.3 DB	
3.0 DB	
1.1 DB	

$$(S/N)_0 \approx -4 \text{ DB}$$

4 DB LOWER THAN ORIGINAL ESTIMATE :

- RADOME-STRUT LOSS : 3 DB GREATER
- ANTENNA GAIN : 1 DB LESS

$$(S/N)_0 = \frac{P_t G^2 \lambda^2 r \tan \theta \frac{G_T}{2} \beta_A f_r}{(4\pi)^3 K T \cdot NF \cdot \Delta f_{\text{eff}} \cdot d \cdot R^{3.7}}$$

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RESOLUTION BUDGET

SOURCE	ORIGINAL		PRESENT		PREDICTED		COMMENTS
	RANGE	TRACK	RANGE	TRACK	RANGE	TRACK	
PULSE WIDTH	6	±	10	±	15	±	PULSE WIDENED TO: a. ACCOMMODATE NEW TRANSMITTER b. IMPROVE S/N
RECEIVER RESPONSE	6	±	10	±	10	±	RECEIVER KEPT WIDE TO: a. IMPROVE RESOLUTION b. REDUCE RINGING c. IMPROVE S/N
RECORDER CENTER EDGE	6	±	10	0	12' 20'	0	PREDICTED ASSUMES 1000-600 CYCLE PER INCH LIMITING PRESENT ASSUMES 600 CYCLE/INCH LIMITING
JITTER	±	±	2	±	2	±	
ACCELERATION CENTER EDGE	±	6	±	28 28	±	5 15	1. ASSUMES 0.2 g ACCELERATION 2. PRESENT ASSUMES NO MOTION COMPENSATION 3. PREDICTED ASSUMES 4 MILLI-GEE UNCOMPENSATED ACCELERATION
BEAM POINTING CENTER EDGE	±	6	±	3 7	±	3 7	
CORRELATOR PHASE	6	6	10	10	10	12-15	PRESENTLY ACHIEVED EQUIVALENT TO 1.5 MILLI-GEE
INSTABILITIES	±	±	±	4	±	4	μA/2
ANTENNA PATTERN	±	6	±	4	±	4	
RMS SUM CENTER EDGE	12	12	20	30 30	24' 27'	14.5 23	

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II. MOTION COMPENSATION

ELEMENTS OF MOTION COMPENSATION

ANGLE CORRECTION

ANTENNA PIVOTED AT AFT END

YAW STABILIZATION $\pm 3^\circ$

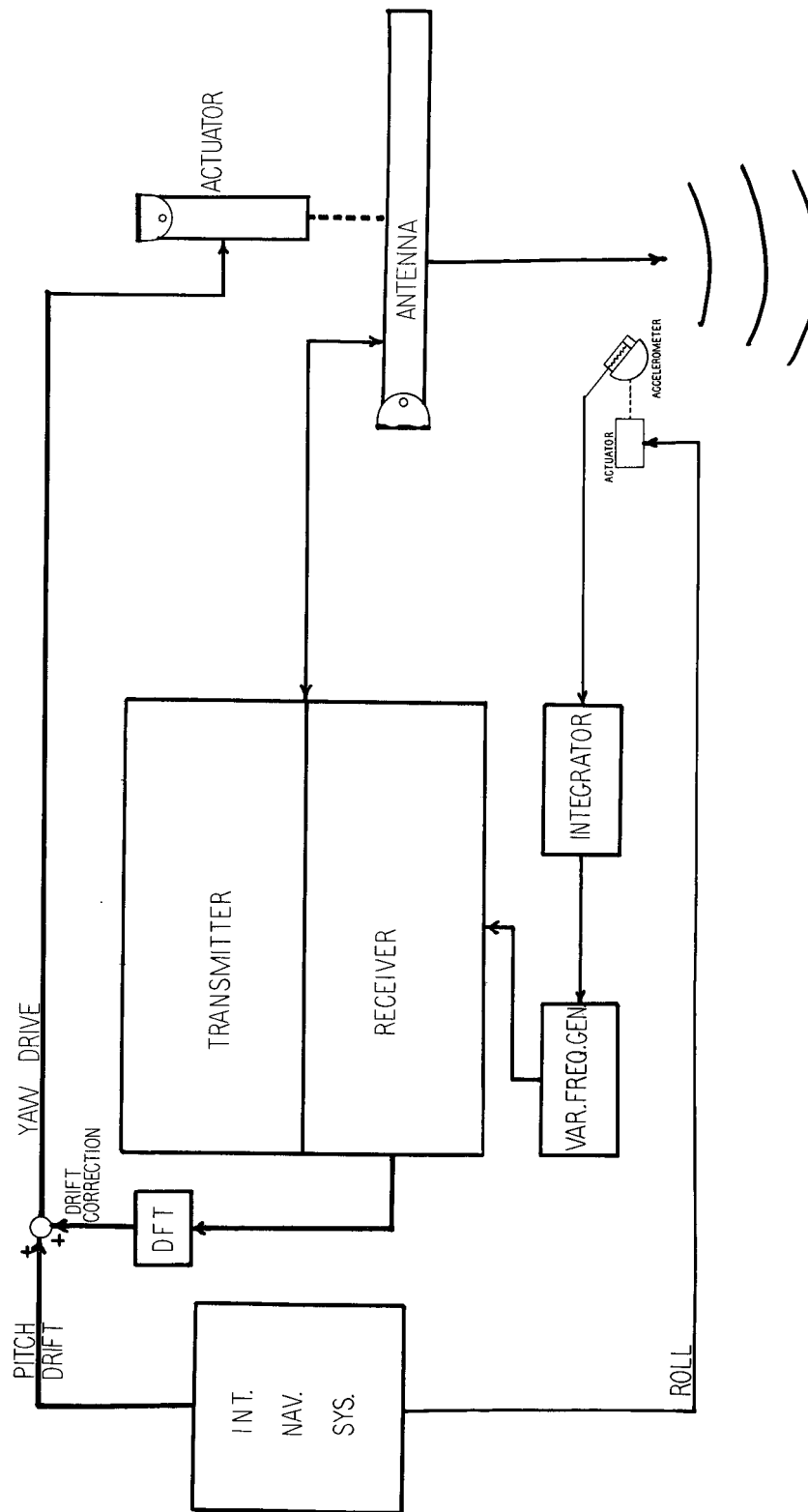
CORRECTS FOR PITCH AND YAW ERRORS

TRANSVERSE VELOCITY CORRECTION

ACCELEROMETER - ROLL STABILIZED

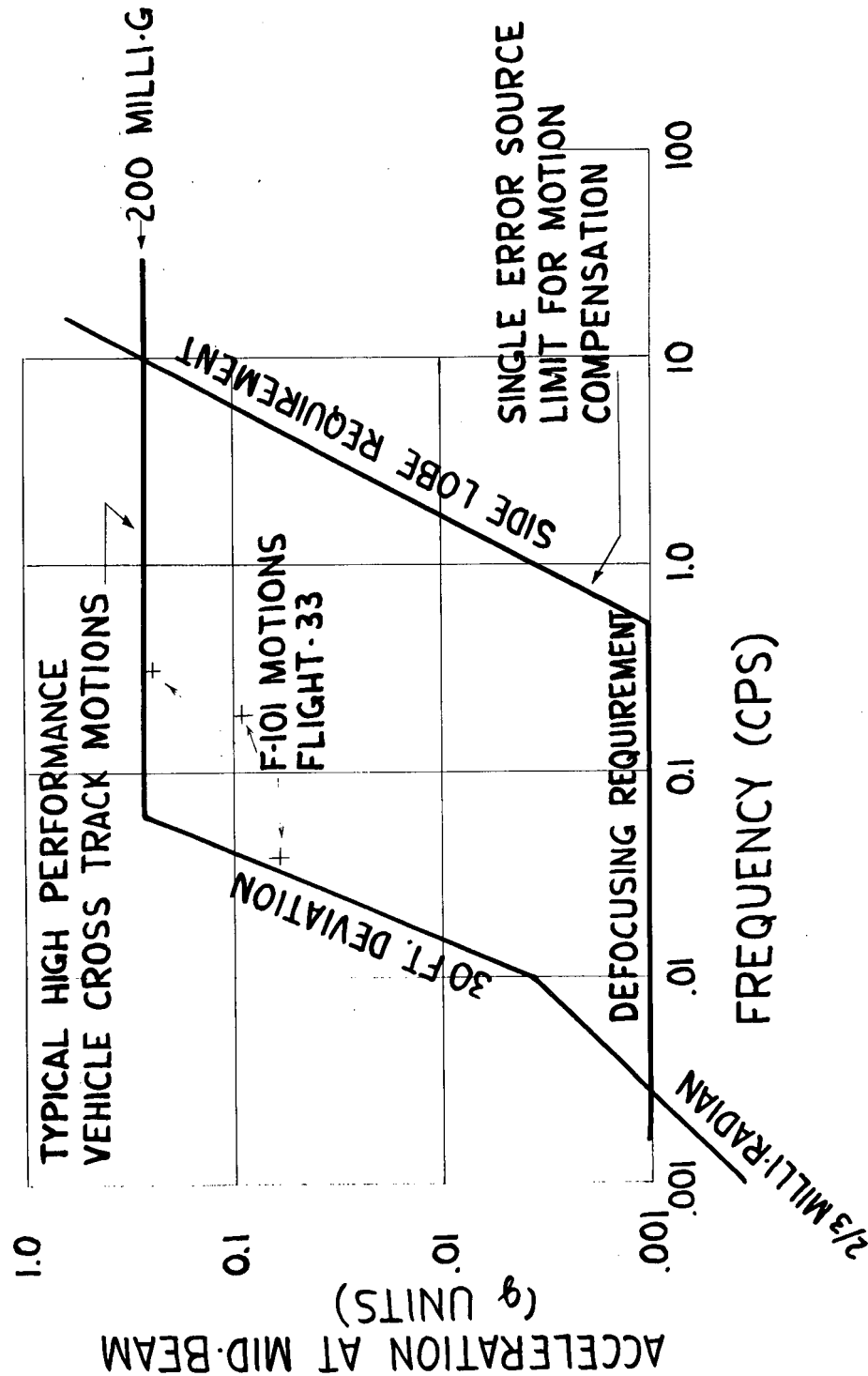
INTEGRATION TO GIVE VELOCITY

CONTROLS VARIABLE FREQUENCY GENERATOR



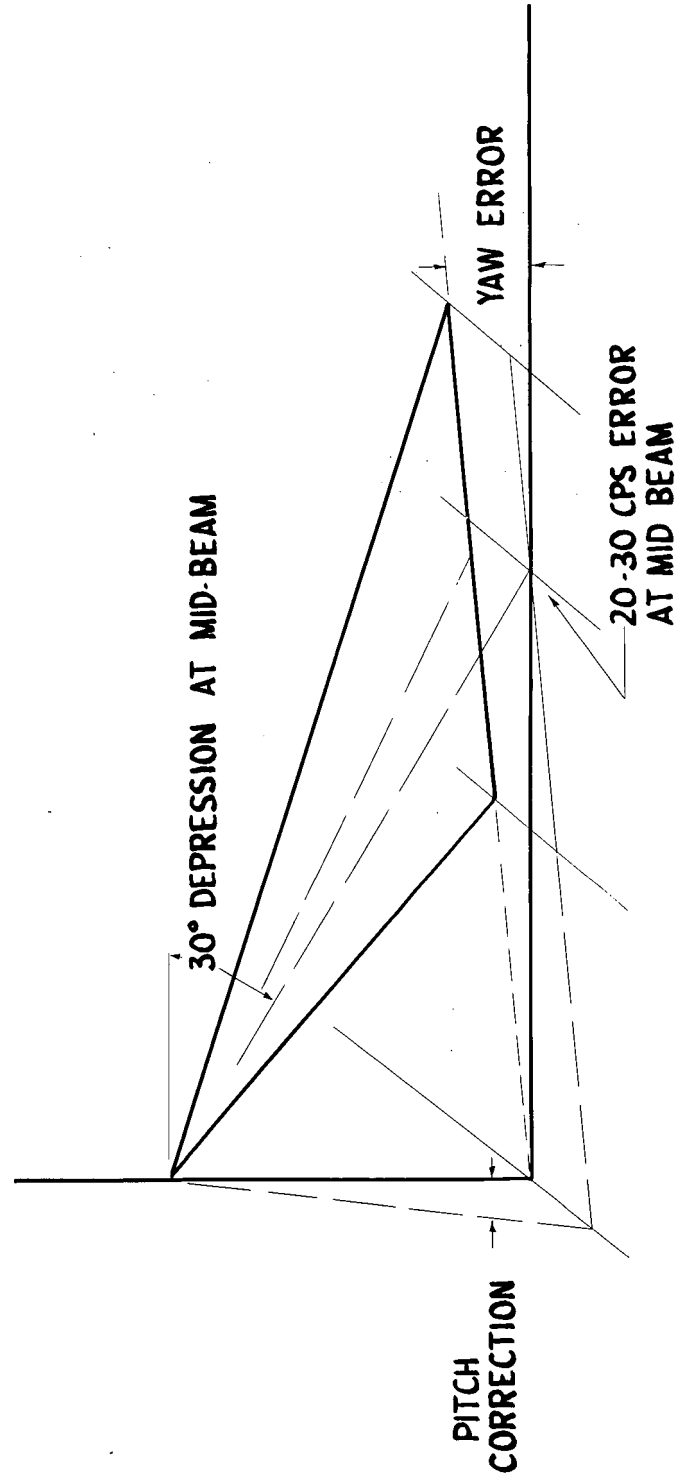
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CROSS TRACK MOTIONS AND LIMITATIONS



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FLIGHT TEST ANGLE COMPENSATION



ANGULAR ERROR-FLIGHT TEST-PREDICTED

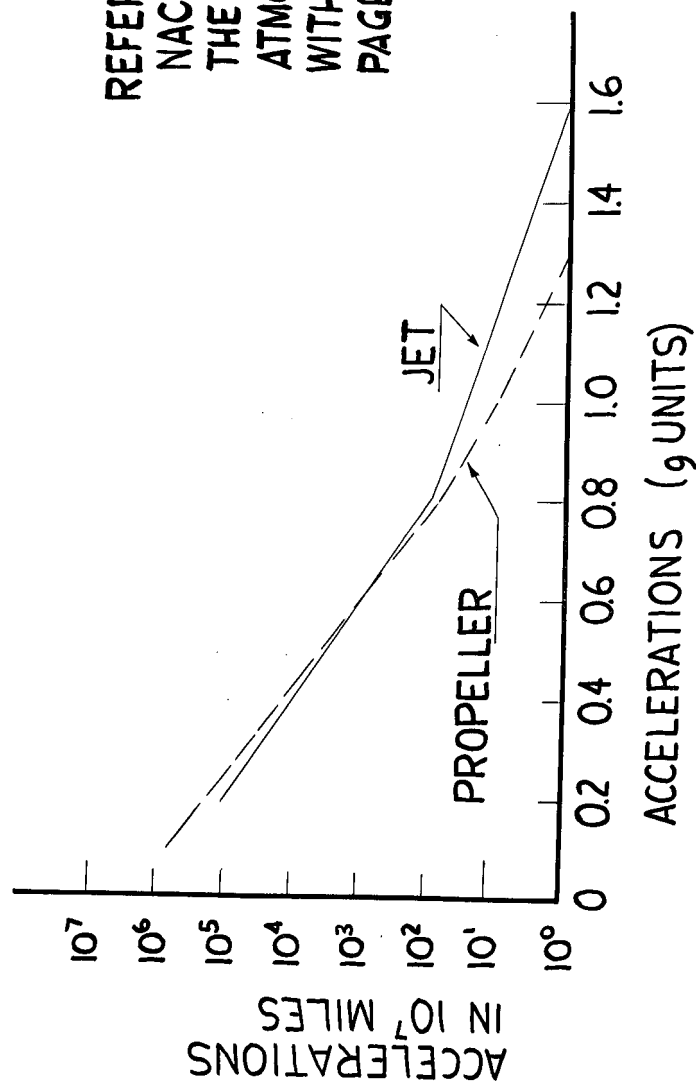
ANGLE DEGREES	RESIDUAL DEGREES	DOPPLER-CPS BEAM CENTER	DOPPLER-CPS BEAM EDGE
± 0.5	± 0.1	± 25	± 25
± 3.0	—		± 480
± 1.0	± 0.1	± 25	± 25
± 0.25	—		± 40

ANGLE OF ATTACK
WIND DRIFT
PITCH
YAW

TRANSVERSE MOTIONS IN FLIGHT-33

AXIS	AMPLITUDE DEGREES	PERIOD SECOND	ACCELERATION g	VELOCITY FT/SEC	CALCULATED DOPPLER CPS	MEASURED DOPPLER CPS
YAW	± 0.2	3	± 0.20	± 3.0	± 60	-
YAW	± 0.2	7	± 0.084	± 3.0	± 60	-
PITCH	± 1.0	25	± 0.067	± 8.6	± 170	± 50

VERTICAL ACCELERATIONS IN AIRLINE OPERATION



REFERENCE:
NACARM L53G15A
THE VARIATION OF
ATMOSPHERIC TURBULENCE
WITH ALTITUDE
PAGE 16

III. ANTENNA DEVELOPMENT

ANTENNA GAIN - 100^{IN} LENGTH

$$\frac{\text{MAXIMUM THEORETICAL GAIN FROM AREA}}{\lambda^2} = \frac{4\pi A}{\lambda^2} = \frac{4\pi \times 100 \times 10}{(1.25)^2} = 39.1 \text{ DB}$$

LOSSES

ELEVATION PATTERN SYNTHESIS

$$\text{CSC}^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

AZIMUTH PATTERN SYNTHESIS

ORIGINAL 0.9 FOR TAYLOR DISTRIBUTION

I²R LOSSES

POWER DIVIDER 1.0

MANIFOLD .5

MATCHED LOADS .5

STICK & COVERS .5

2.5

ALLOWANCE FOR TOLERANCE, OMITTED

RADIATORS

REASONABLE SPEC GAIN

$$\frac{1.0}{7.3}$$

$$\frac{-7.3}{31.8 \text{ DB}}$$

PRESENT BONDING IS CAUSING ADDITIONAL LOSS OF 1.5 DB INTO MATCHED LOADS

IV. SYSTEM UNITS

~~SECRET~~RESONANT RING IMPROVEMENT

	<u>GOAL</u>	<u>MEASURED</u>
1 ORIGINAL UNIT	0.5-1.0 MEG W. 10 NANOSEC. 20-40 W. AVGE.	0.23 MEG W. 10 NANOSEC. 9.2 W. AVGE.
2 LIMITING FACTORS	DRIVING POWER LOSSES IN RING	
3 IMPROVEMENTS	RING LENGTH INCREASED TUNING SHORTS IMPROVED	0.14 MEG W. 20 NANOSEC. 12.3 W. AVGE.
4 FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS	INCREASE RING LENGTH (FOLD) INCREASE DRIVE POWER	0.40 MEG W. 30 NANOSEC. 48 W. AVGE.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

TABLE - I
TRANSMITTER PERFORMANCE

	PRESENT PERFORMANCE	PDS 21219	EXPECTED 4/15/63	POSSIBLE 12/63
A. TRANSMITTER				
1. FREQUENCY	9450	9400	9400	9400
2. PULSE WIDTH	40 NS	30 NS	30 NS	20 NS
3. PRF				
4. SIZE				
5. WEIGHT	* 240 LBS.		* 210 LBS	
B. SFD-24 CFA				
1. PEAK POWER	600 KW	1.0 MW	1.25 MW	2.0 MW
2. AVERAGE POWER				
3. EFF. (FINAL AMP.)		40%	40%	40-55%
4. GAIN	16 DB	18 DB	19 DB	20 DB
5. PHASE STABILITY	<1.5°	-	<3°	<5°
6. WEIGHT	45 LBS	45 LBS	38 LBS	40-50 LBS
7. COOLING	Liquid	Gas	Gas	Gas

*ESTIMATED

SECRET

TRANSMITTER SCHEDULE

SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY
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I. LAB BREADBOARD

BUILD

TEST

DESIGN

AT SFD FOR TUBE DEV.

II. FLYABLE BREADBOARD

DESIGN

CONSTRUCTION

ELECTRICAL TEST

III. 2 PROTOTYPE MODELS

ELECTRICAL TEST

ENVIRONMENTAL TEST

MECHANICAL DESIGN

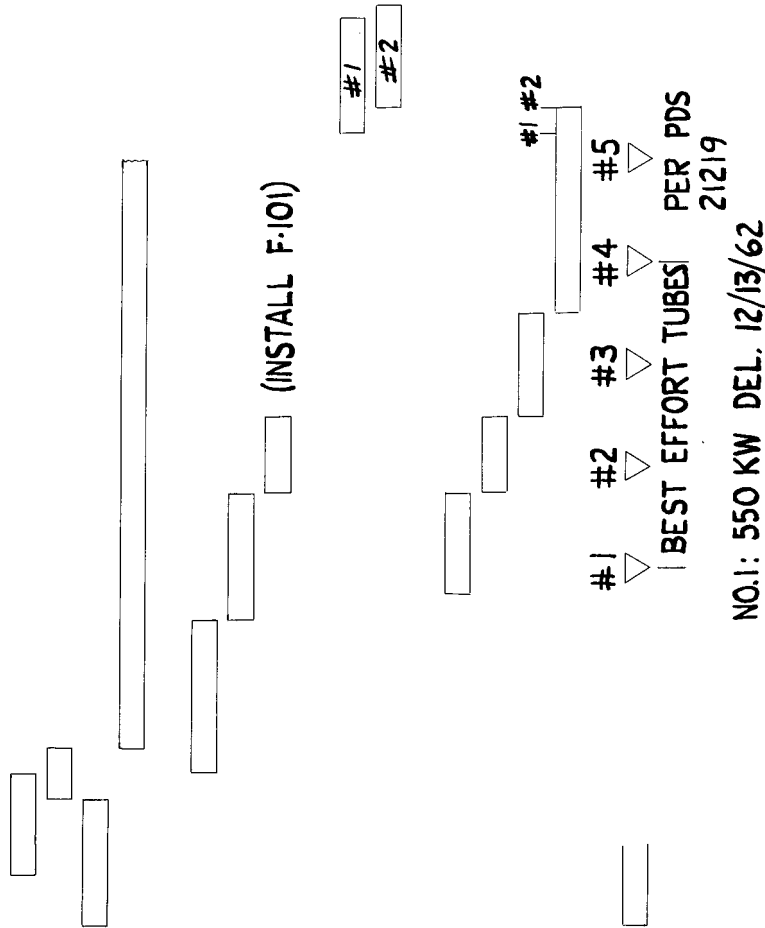
STUDY

ENGINEERING

DRAFTING

MODEL SHOP CONSTRUCTION

IV. CFA TUBE DEVELOPMENT



NO. 1: 550 KW DEL. 12/13/62

RADAR BLOCK
DIAGRAM
AN/APQ-93



SECRET

RADAR PARAMETERS

11/28

TRANSMITTER

FREQUENCY 9400 Mc
 PEAK POWER 10⁶ WATTS
 PULSE WIDTH 30X10⁻⁹ SEC.
 P R F 3927
 AVERAGE POWER 118 WATTS

RECEIVER

NOISE FIGURE (TWT PREAMP) 7.5 db
 DUPLEXER & LINE LOSSES 2.1 db
 CIRCULATOR - 0.25 db (ONE WAY)
 TWT PROTECTOR - 0.4 db
 WAVEGUIDE - 0.65 db (ONE WAY)
 STALO FREQUENCY 9280 Mc
 I-F 120 Mc
 I-F AMP BANDWIDTH 60 Mc
 VIDEO AMP BANDWIDTH 47 Mc
 IMAGE FILTER BANDWIDTH 70 Mc
 IMAGE REJECTION
 COMO REF. OFFSET FREQ. 400 cps

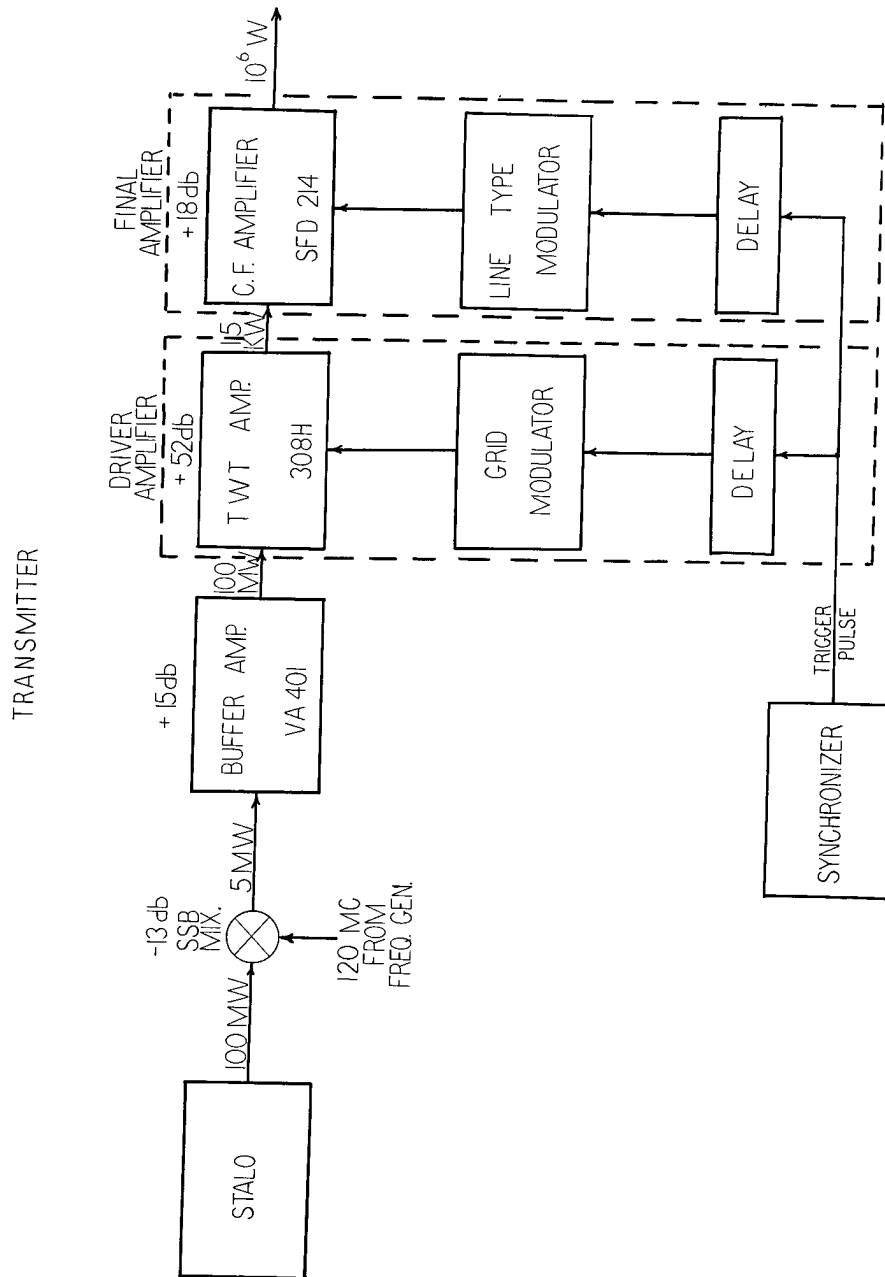
ANTENNA

FREQUENCY 9400 Mc
 GAIN 31.5 db
 AZ BEAMWIDTH 0.75 DEG.
 EL BEAMWIDTH 20 DEG.
 EL PATTERN CSC² COS^{1/2}
 AZ SIDELobe -14 db
 EL SIDELobe -15 db
 EL IMAGE PATTERN -15 db
 VSWR 1.3
 RADOME LOSS (ONE WAY) 1.75 db

RECORDER

FILM SPEED 2.0"/SEC NOM.
 CONTROL RANGE ± 10 %
 CONTROL ACCURACY 0.1 %
 FILM CAPACITY 250' X 9.5"
 CRT SPOT SIZE 0.0005"
 SWEEP SPEED 1.02 Mc/30X10⁻³ SEC
 TRACK FREQ. 900 cps (MAX.)

SECRET



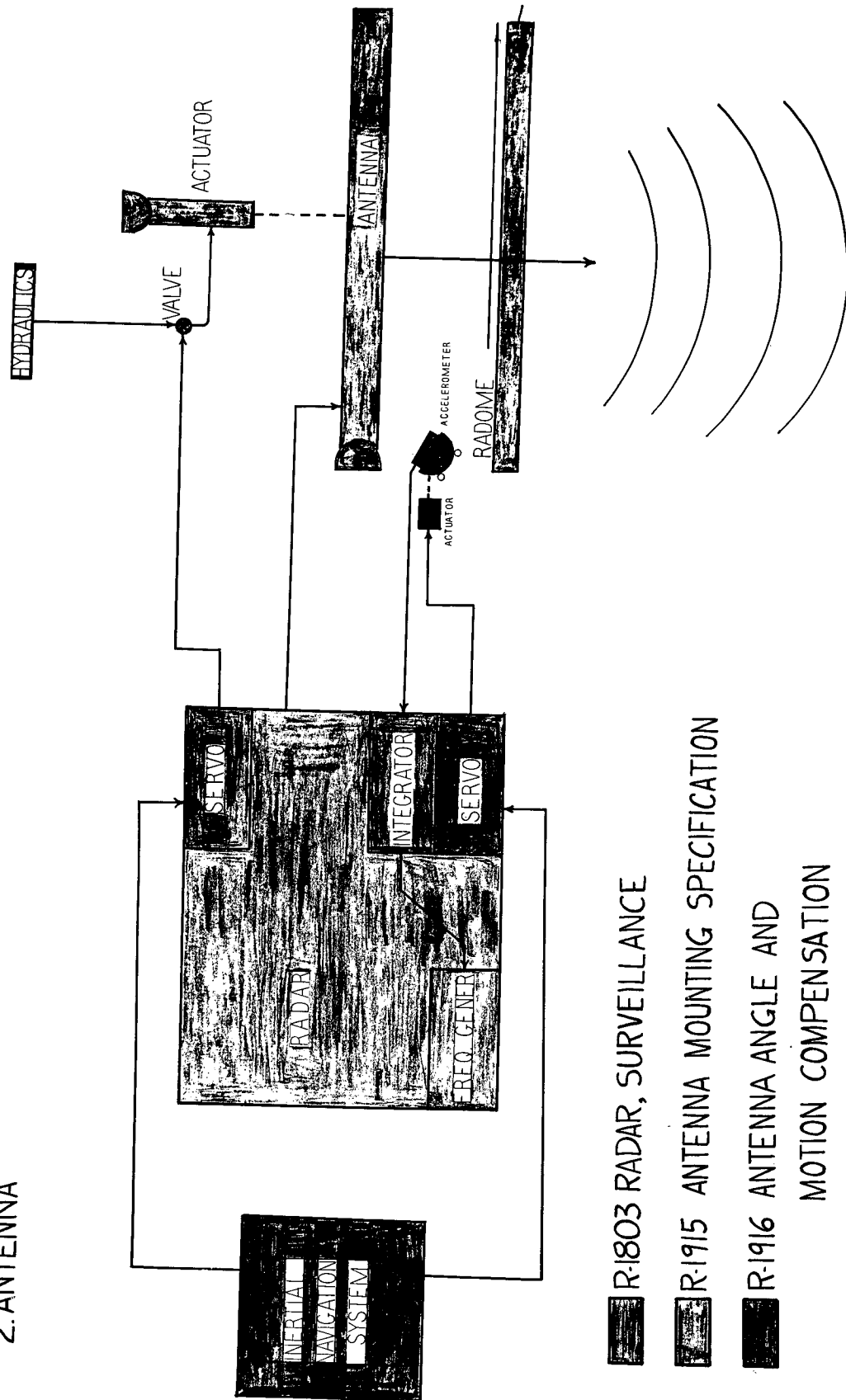
SYSTEM WEIGHT	
TRANSMITTER	210 *
RECEIVER	27
TWT PREAMP	11
RECORDER	175 *
VIDEO AMPLIFIER	3
SYNCHRONIZER	25
NAV - TIE-IN	20 *
POWER SUPPLY	70
CONTROL PANEL	2
ANTENNA	<u>140 *</u>
TOTAL	683
SYSTEM FRAME	45 *
FRAME TRUSS	30
AUXILIARY RECORDER	6
PRESSURE SYSTEM	<u>15</u>
TOTAL	96

TOTAL WEIGHT - 779

* ESTIMATED WEIGHT

INSTALLATION

1. RADAR ASSEMBLY
2. ANTENNA



■ R-1803 RADAR, SURVEILLANCE

■ R-1915 ANTENNA MOUNTING SPECIFICATION

■ R-1916 ANTENNA ANGLE AND
MOTION COMPENSATION

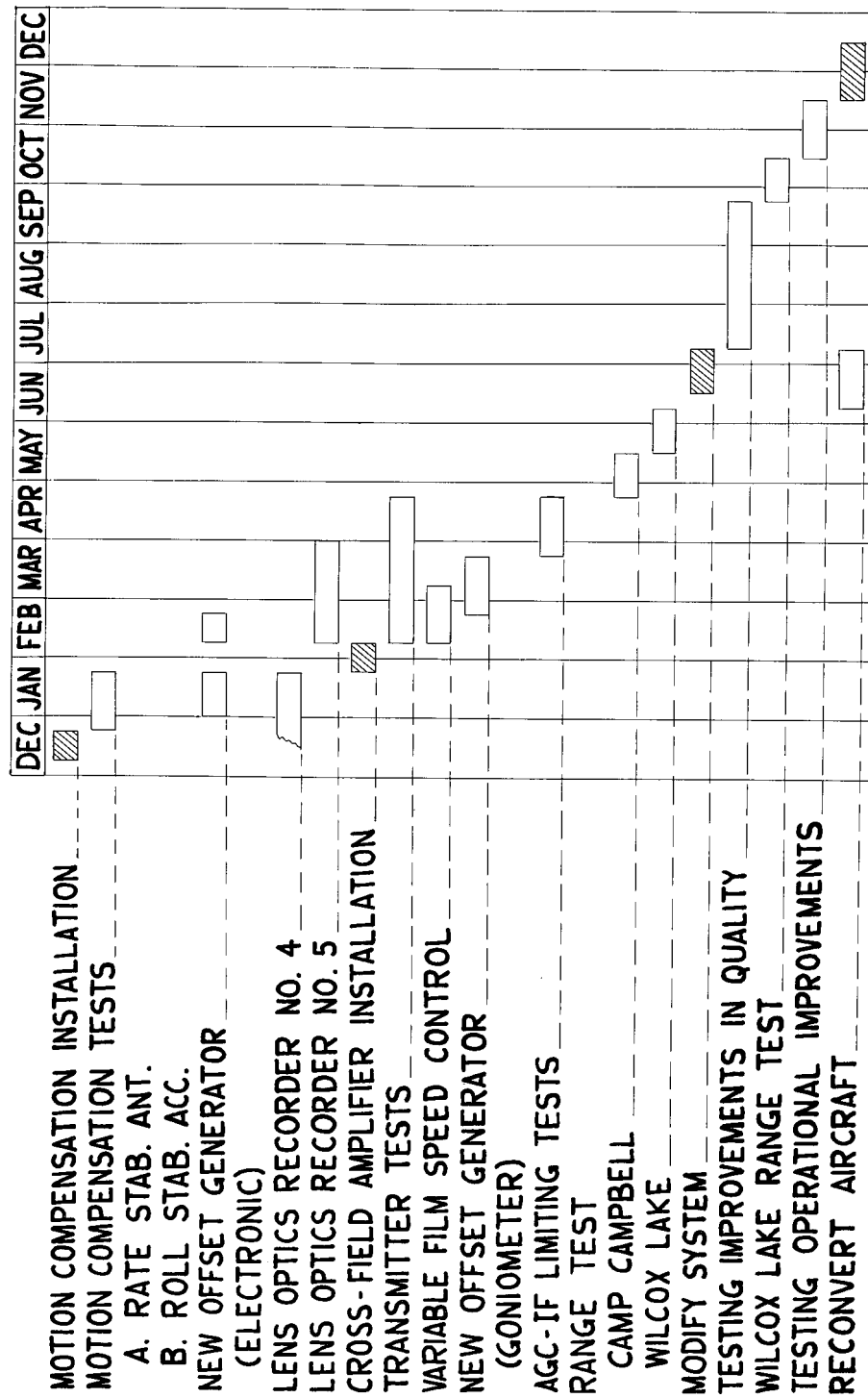
V. FLIGHT TEST PROGRAM

SECRET**FLIGHT COMPARISON**

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>FLIGHT S-II</u>	<u>FLIGHT S-33</u>
PULSE WIDTH	10 NANO-SECOND	20 NANO-SECOND
POWER OUTPUT	2.5 WATTS AVERAGE	9.0 WATTS AVERAGE
NOISE FIGURE	10.1 DB	9.6 DB
OFFSET CORRECTION	MANUAL OR DRIFT	MANUAL ONLY
	CORRECTION BY CONTROL OF VARIABLE FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR	
HOLOGRAMS	PASS THROUGH ZERO	PASS THROUGH ZERO
ANTENNA	VERTICAL GYRO	STIFFENED MECHANICALLY,
	PITCH STABILIZED	DFT STABILIZED FOR YAW
		AND PITCH BY PITCH CORRECTION
RECORDER	FIBER OPTICS	LENS OPTICS, NEW SHOCK MOUNTS, LENSES
		STIFFENED MECHANICALLY
PRIMARY FILM:		
RANGE SPOT SIZE	12 MILS	5 MILS
HIGHEST HOLOGRAM		
FREQUENCY	150 CPS	250 CPS
CORRELATED FILM	20 MILS RANGE (73)	11 MILS RANGE (35)
SPOT SIZE	15 MILS AZIMUTH (50)	8 MILS AZIMUTH (25)

SECRET

FLIGHT TEST SCHEDULE FOR 1963



FLIGHT TEST PLAN

FLIGHT NO. 34	FLIGHT NO. 35	FLIGHT NO. 36
<p>I. PURPOSE TEST MOTION COMPENSATION SYSTEM</p>	<p>I. PURPOSE TEST EFFICACY OF M.C. AND VARIOUS OFFSET FREQUENCIES</p>	<p>I. PURPOSE TEST M.C. AT HI-MACH, HI-ALT., & LOW S/N</p>
<p>II. METHOD RUN-1: M.C. WITH 200 CPS OFFSET RUN-2: DFT CONTROL, NO M.C., 200 CPS OFFSET RUN-3: 200 CPS OFFSET, DELETE DFT</p>	<p>II. METHOD RUN-1: M.C. WITH 200 CPS OFFSET RUN-2: MANUAL MODE, 200 CPS OFFSET RUN-3: ZERO OFFSET, M.C. AND MANUAL</p>	<p>II. METHOD RUN-1: M.C. WITH 200 CPS OFFSET RUN-2: MANUAL MODE 200 CPS OFFSET RUN-3: ZERO OFFSET, M.C. AND MANUAL</p>
<p>III. FLIGHT PARAMETERS ALTITUDE: 20,000 FT. VELOCITY: 585 KNOTS S/N: + 5 DB VELOCITY VECTOR: DOWNWIND</p>	<p>III. FLIGHT PARAMETERS ALTITUDE: 20,000 FT. VELOCITY: 585 KNOTS S/N: + 5 DB VELOCITY VECTOR: DOWNWIND</p>	<p>III. FLIGHT PARAMETERS ALTITUDE: 40,000 FT. VELOCITY: 830 KNOTS S/N: -5 DB VELOCITY VECTOR: DOWNWIND</p>
<p>IV. ANCILLIARY DATA A- ROTATE A/C IN THREE AXES B- RECORDER RESPONSE C- BALANCED RECORDER ACCELERATIONS</p>	<p>IV. ANCILLIARY DATA A- ROTATE A/C IN THREE AXES B- RECORDER RESPONSE C- BALANCED RECORDER ACCELERATIONS</p>	<p>IV. ANCILLIARY DATA A- ROTATE A/C IN THREE AXES B- RECORDER RESPONSE C- BALANCED RECORDER ACCELERATIONS</p>
<p>V. INSTRUMENTATION ADD RATE GYRO AND STABILIZED ACCEL. TO EXISTING</p>	<p>V. INSTRUMENTATION ADD RATE GYRO AND STABILIZED ACCEL. TO EXISTING</p>	<p>V. INSTRUMENTATION ADD RATE GYRO AND STABILIZED ACCEL. TO EXISTING</p>

RESUME' OF FLIGHTS TO DATE (1961-1962)

NOVEMBER	4 PILOT CHECK-OUT FLIGHTS
DECEMBER	2 AUTOPILOT CHECK-OUT FLIGHTS
JANUARY	DOWN FOR MODIFICATION AND INSTALLATION
FEBRUARY	DOWN FOR MODIFICATION AND INSTALLATION
	3 PILOT CHECK-OUT FLIGHTS
	1 SYSTEM FLIGHT
MARCH	2 PILOT CHECK-OUT FLIGHTS
	2 SYSTEM FLIGHTS
	4 SYSTEM FLIGHTS
APRIL	5 SYSTEM FLIGHTS
MAY	1 PILOT PROFICIENCY FLIGHT
JUNE	6 SYSTEM FLIGHTS
	1 PILOT PROFICIENCY FLIGHT
JULY	2 SYSTEM FLIGHTS
	1 PILOT PROFICIENCY FLIGHT
AUGUST	4 SYSTEM FLIGHTS
	2 PILOT PROFICIENCY FLIGHTS
SEPTEMBER	2 SYSTEM FLIGHTS
	1 PILOT PROFICIENCY FLIGHT
OCTOBER	3 SYSTEM FLIGHTS
	2 PILOT PROFICIENCY FLIGHTS
NOVEMBER	2 SYSTEM FLIGHTS
	1 PILOT PROFICIENCY FLIGHTS
DECEMBER	DOWN FOR MODIFICATION
TOTAL	51 FLIGHTS
	33 DATA FLIGHTS
	10 HAD IN FLIGHT FAILURES

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL TEST PROGRAM

ENVIRONMENTAL TEST

1. RADIO INTERFERENCE (SYSTEM) NO SUSCEPTABILITY
 MINOR RADIATION
 2. EXPLOSION (SYSTEM) ✓
 3. VIBRATION
 - RECEIVER ✓
 - SYNCHRONIZER ✓
 - NAV. TIE-IN ✓
 - POWER SUPPLY ✓
 - MODULATOR ✓
 - DUPLEX. DRIVER ✓
 - RESONANT RING — MTG BRACKET FAILED, CORRECTED. RECHECK
 - TWTT NOISE FIGURE DETERIORATED. RECHECK
 - RECORDER MOVEMENT OF LENS. MIRROR →
- SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
- 10, 20 ~ FROM POD
120, 160 ~ FROM ENGINE
-
4. CRASH SAFETY (SYSTEM) PLANNED
 5. TEMP. ALTITUDE (SYSTEM) PLANNED

ENVIRONMENTAL TEST SCHEDULE

DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE
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SYSTEM VIBRATION

RECORDER VIBRATION

MODIFIED TO NEW CONFIGURATION:

POWER SUPPLY, NAV-TIE,
RECEIVER, FREQ. GEN.

SYSTEM TEMP. & ALT.

REDESIGNED SYSTEM / INC. NEW TX.

VIBRATION

SYSTEM SHOCK TEST

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